HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposit ions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those dreadful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life

☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers: he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

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My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—its excellence and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 23. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Closing Hours of the First Session.

THIS MORNING'S WORK.

Important Bills Passed.

EXCITING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 28—6 A. M.—At 2 A. M. the Senate doors were reopened. The conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill was under consideration. Mr. Wilson had the floor, and advocated the equalization of bounties and opposed the increase of compensation to members of Congress.

He had been, he said, in the Senate twelve years, and yet if he were to die to-morrow he could not leave behind him enough to buy a pine coffin. Still he would not vote to increase his own compensation while such a just demand was denied the soldiers. He regarded the action of Congress in this matter as disgraceful.

Mr. McDougall called Mr. Wilson to order for applying such remarks to the action of Congress.

Mr. Fessenden said the report was just what the Senate had agreed to. The Senate had, by a large vote, and by the aid of Mr. Wilson, voted an increase of compensation to members of Congress, and by an equally large vote had defeated the proposition for the equalization of bounties.

Somebody else besides the soldiers ought to be consulted on this bounty question. It was his (Mr. Fessenden's) opinion that, outside of the ranks of the army, the people would be found opposed to paying $350,000 for this purpose. A hundred dollars to each soldier would give a little pleasure, perhaps, for a time, but it would render necessary an amount of taxation that would be felt for years.

Mr. McDougall said he had expressed his opinion on this bounty question a year or two since. He thought it the duty of poor and rich alike to serve the country. The men of large wealth ought to be in front of the armies.

The policy of substitutes was a false policy. He was opposed to bounties and substitutes. If his policy had been adopted in 1860, we would have had, instead of a five years war, a war of twelve months.

Mr. Edmunds spoke against the bounty proposition as unjust to many States, his own amongst the number.

Mr. Doolittle offered a joint resolution, calling upon the Commissioners of the General Land Office and the Commissioners of Pensions to report to the next Congress a plan for equalizing bounties in land warrants, to be located along the alternate sections of land on the lines of railroads.

Mr. Fessenden objected to the consideration of any other measure while the conference report was pending.

Mr. Wilson resumed the floor in advocacy of the Bounty bill. He hoped the bill would go to the Committee on Commerce, and that the increased compensation of Congressmen would be stricken out, or the Bounty bill would be added to it.

Mr. Wade said he was afraid of this report. He did not believe it to be just to the soldiers of the country.

Mr. Yates said he did not agree with the conference report. The Democratic party with the President at the head of it, was appealing to the prejudices of the soldiers, to influence them against Congress for its action in that matter.

He (Mr Yates) had called out 250,000 soldiers in Illinois, and he could not, in justice to those men, deny them the simple justice called for in the Bounty bills.

Mr. Wilson called the yeas and nays on agreeing to the report, to wit, increasing the pay of Congressmen and rejecting the Bounty bill.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Williams—25.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Creswell, Harris, Kirkwood, Lane, Nye, Ross, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson, and Yates—13.

So the report was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson took the floor, and moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to equalize the bounties.

Mr Poland moved to proceed to the consideration of the case of Mr. Patterson, claiming a seat from Tennessee.

The motion of Mr Poland prevailed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Hon. David D. Patterson, upon taking the oath required by the Constitution and laws, be admitted to his seat as a Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) explained why he could not vote for the resolution. He could not vote for it with the facts in Mr. Patterson's case and the law requiring the oath before him.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) said a man's motives could not be taken into consideration in such a case. The Senate had nothing to do with a man's motives while the law was so plain.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) spoke in favor of the resolution.

A message was received from the House, announcing its non-concurrence in the conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill.

Messrs. Sherman, Harris, and Edmunds were appointed a second Committee on Conference.

The resolution declaring Mr. Patterson entitled to his seat [was adopted]—yeas, 21; nays, 11, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Norton, Poland, Riddle, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey, and Williams.—21.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Creswell, Howard, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Yates—11

The Senate, at 4 15 o'clock, again went into Executive session.

The doors were reopened at 5 o'clock A. M.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Army bill.

As agreed upon, the bill is substantially the last one passed by the Senate. It provides for an addition to the army of two companies each to the twenty-seven existing battalions of infantry; eight new regiments of infantry, four of which shall be colored troops, and four Veteran Reserves; also, four new regiments of cavalry.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio), from the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill, asked that the Committee be instructed to agree to the House amendment on the subject of bounties in a modified form.

The instructions were given—yeas, 27; nays, 5.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the question of bounties was received and agreed to.

(Its provisions are published in the report of the House proceedings.)

A recess was taken until 9 o'clock A. M., at which hour two Senators and the President *pro tem.* appeared in their seats.

It was moved that the recess be extended to 10 o'clock, which was carried unanimously.

The Senate assembled at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Wade reported the House bill to increase the duty on imported wool, and moved to take it up.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) hoped it would not be taken up. The Committee on Finance had not examined it, and it was now too late in the session, being within two hours of the adjournment, to consider it.

Mr. Wade spoke in favor of the bill, and hoped it would be passed.

Mr. Sprague (R. I.) hoped the Senate would take up the bill distributing the awards for the capture of the assassins. He moved to lay Mr. Wade's motion on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 12:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Conness, Creswell, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Sprague, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Davis, Edmunds, Howe, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, and Yates—12.

House of Representatives.

The House proceeded, at 12 20 P. M., to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

The Senate amendment to the House bill directing a District Court to be held in the city of Erie, State of Pennsylvania, was concurred in. The Senate bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union was taken up.

Mr. Rice (Me.) moved that it be referred to the Committee on Territories. He would have been in favor of the immediate admission of Nebraska as a State, but for the feature in her constitution which disfranchises the colored people.

Mr. Stevens inquired when the Constitution of Nebraska was framed.

Mr Rice replied that it was in February, 1866.

Mr. Stevens remarked that that was long after Congress had indicated its will on that matter, and that it was evident the people of Nebraska were not fit to come in as a State.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) suggested an amendment, authorizing the President to declare Nebraska a State in the Union whenever the objectionable feature of her Constitution is removed.

Mr. Rice declined to allow the amendment to be offered. He withdrew the motion to refer, and asked a vote on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken, and resulted—yeas, 63; nays, 52.

The Speaker voted in the affirmative, so the bill was passed without amendment, and goes to the President for his signature.

The next business on the Speaker's table was the Senate bill to pay $540 to Ward B Burnett, a balance of pension wrongfully withheld from him. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The last business on the Speaker's table was the Senate joint resolution respecting the army of the United States, continuing in force all the laws, &c., affecting the army since 1861.

Mr. Schenck moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, stating that it was a contrivance of the Senate to avoid passing the Army bill.

Mr. Garfield illustrated the regular army system by saying that he knew of one regiment whose colonel had never seen service in the field, and would have under him five or six officers who had won their stars as brigadier-generals and major-generals on the field. He trusted the Senate joint resolution would be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to, and the joint resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution for the appointment of a naval officer to examine the condition of Newark bay, and of the mouths of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers. Agreed to—yeas, 47; nays, 46. The Speaker voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Banks offered a joint resolution requiring the superintendents of all mechanical establishments of the Government to be appointed from civil life. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

General propositions on an increase of the salaries of employes about the House having been offered, Mr. Schenck suggested a resolution that the pages of the House be put upon the same footing as to compensation as the members of the Cabinet. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kasson, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

2 30 A. M.—The House is consuming time in various unimportant matters, motions to suspend the rules, etc.

No adjournment will take place until the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill and the Army bill report.

3:15 A. M.—The Conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill has just been made by Mr. Stevens (Pa.), the Senate having agreed to it. The increase of compensation of Senators and members is retained, with an amendment making the pay of the Speaker $8000.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) stated why he, as one of the conferees, had decined to sign the report. In the first place, the Committee had rejected the provision to equalize bounties, and had retained the provision relating to the increased pay of members. He therefore hoped the report would be rejected.

Mr. Stevens explained that it was the unequivocal declaration of the conference that the provision for bounty would not be agreed to, and that if retained the bill must fail. As to the provision for increasing compensation, it removed the monstrous injustice of the forty cents per mile mileage, and the aggregate compensation would be very slightly increased. He moved the previous question on the adoption of the report.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays on agreeing to the Conference report, and resulted—yeas 14, nays 101. So the report was rejected.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved that the House still further insist on its disagreements with the Senate, and ask another committee of conference.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Negatived.

The motion of Mr. Wilson prevailed, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Wilson (Iowa), Banks, and Niblack conferees on the part of the House.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.), from the Conference Committee on the Army bill, made a report. He said that, with two or three exceptions, this was the bill of the House.

It provides for forty-five regimental infantry, ten of cavalry, and five of artillery—sixty in all. The infantry regiments are to be made up of the ten old regiments; twenty-seven to be made out of the nine new battalions, four colored regiments, and four regiments of the Veteran Reserve corps. The ten cavalry regiments are to be made up of the six old regiments, and four new ones, two of which shall be colored.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) expressed himself better satisfied with the report than he expected to be.

Messrs Garfield (Ohio) and Paine (Wis.) expressed themselves in the same sense. The Conference report was agreed to.

THE CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The House was in session all last night. After the second Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill had been appointed, about 4 o'clock in the morning, there really remained no business before the House. The Speaker's table had been cleared, and there was nothing pressing for action; but it was necessary to keep the members together, and so the Speaker announced that the morning hour of the legislative day (Friday) would now commence, the business of which was the calling of Committees for reports of a private character.

This was followed by disposing of the bills reported from the Committee for the District of Columbia. The disposition uniformly made of them was to reject them or lay them on the table. The only one of the batch that got through safely was the Senate bill donating certain lots in Washington to the trustees of the colored schools.

There was the usual amount of practical jokes—discharging of paper pellets at somnolent members, and discharging arrows of wit and repartee as lively ones—and the tall member from Illinois (Mr. Wentworth) created amusement by his exhibition of restless watchfulness to defeat what he denounced as the wicked scheme of voting five thousand a year to members of Congress, while the poor soldiers were not getting their bounty.

On the whole, it was a most good-humored party, picked out and enlivened with some comicalities. It was also a patient party, for whenever a member tired of waiting proposed a recess or an adjournment, the Speaker had only to intimate the small chance of getting a quorum together again, when the proposal was immediately withdrawn.

At 6 o'clock the House was still waiting, sustained by the knowledge that the Conference Committee had agreed on a report, and that it would be before the House as soon as the Senate had disposed of it.

In the meantime, Mr Boutwell (of Massachusetts) brought up for action the resolutions reported by him from the Judiciary Committee relative to the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis in Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and they were adopted.

Then Mr. Bingham (Ohio) brought before the House a bill to pay Norman Wiard $25,511 for expenses in delivering the steamer *Augusta and Savannah* at Hilton Head, in January, 1865, and after considerable discussion and explanation he managed to get it passed.

The clock had just struck seven, when Mr. Forney, the Secretary of the Senate, was seen coming to the hall with a message, and there was almost an attempt to applaud him. Having informed the House that the Senate had agreed to the reports of the Committees of Conference on the Army bill and on the Civil Appropriation bill, Mr. Banks rose and presented the Conference report on the Civil bill, which was thereupon read by the Clerk. It retains the provision for the increase of the compensation of members and Senators, with an additional amendment fixing the pay of the Speaker at $8000 per annum.

In relation to bounty, the committee reports an additional section, enacting that every soldier who enlisted after the 19th of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and who, after having served his time of enlistment has been honorably discharged, and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States under the existing laws a bounty of $100 and no more; and every such soldier honorably discharged on account of wounds, and the widow, minor children, or parents of such soldiers who died in the service or from disease or wounds contracted in the service in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars.

The soldier who enlisted for two years, and who is entitled to a Government bounty of fifty dollars under the existing laws, is to get, under the like conditions, an additional bounty of $50.

Mr. Harding (Ill.) expressed his contempt for that cupidity which forced members either to vote themselves increased compensation, or vote against the bounty to soldiers.

The Speaker called Mr. Harding to order for the expression which he had used.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) asked Mr. Banks whether he had ever known a conference committee yield on a point on which the House had expressed its will by the almost unanimous vote of 120 to 4.

Mr. Banks went on to state that the Senate Committee had received instructions, in pursuance of which it assented to the demand of the House on the question of bounty. He believed that the provision embodied would be entirely satisfactory to the friends of the bounty; that it was carefully drawn and would be found to be just to the soldier and the Government. The second proposition related to the compensation of members. These were the only two propositions on which the Conference Committee had deliberated.

It was only at the very last moment, certainly within the last forty-five minutes, that he was called upon to decide, not on that great question merely, but on the question whether there should be an agreement on the part of the Conference Committee; and his difficulty was increased from the fact that the House had been a long time waiting, and that the limitation of the Senate was close at hand. He was compelled, therefore, to yield his judgment to the wishes of the Committee of Conference.

The conference on the part of the Senate, he should say, did not demand, as a *sine qua non*, the adoption of the proposition in regard to salaries; but expressed the strongest belief that any other proposition than the two coupled together would be unsatisfactory to the Senate. It was therefore left to him to say, at the last moment, whether the Committee should have to report a disagreement, or whether he should assent to the proposition; and he took the responsibility of dissenting to the proposition of the Senate in regard to salaries. Had the affair been in his own management at the commencement of the conference, he should not have reported it; but being called upon to decide at the last moment, he thought it his duty to report it, and he had therefore signed it with his colleague on the other side (Mr. Niblack).

The Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Wilson, of Iowa) had not signed it.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) said that he had opposed from the beginning the amendment increasing the salaries, and had opposed every proposition on that subject in both conferences. While the pension, in respect to bounty, was not as complete as he desired, still he thought it better than the House had any reason to expect from the Senate. It was because of his opposition to that feature of the report which increased the salaries of members that he withheld his signature from the report.

Mr. Banks felt it his duty to say that he understood from the Chairman, at the commencement of the deliberations, that such was his determination; the report would have been different, but the Senate Committee had expressed the feeling that it would be acting with them somewhat in bad faith if they were compelled at the last moment to forego that provision; and he therefore yielded.

Mr. Niblack (Ind.) said that, like his colleague, he felt somewhat embarrassed in regard to the report. There was much in it which did not meet his approval. There had been enough discussion in regard to the question of the compensation of members to convince him that it was the intention of the present Congress to increase the salaries some time before the 4th of March next. He believed the question might as well be met now as at any other time. The provision as to bounty did not come fully up to his views; but still, as a compromise, he accepted it, and as a compromise he accepted the whole report.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) inquired whether, as a matter of fact, the managers on the part of the House had found it necessary in order to come to a report to agree to the proposition for the increase of salary.

Mr Banks replied that at the last moment he felt it his duty, against, perhaps, his own judgment under other circumstances, to report this proposition to the House for its action. He moved the previous question.

Mr Lawrence (Ohio) wanted a division of the question, but was informed by the Speaker that a report of a Conference Committee must, by Parliamentary law older than the Government itself, be accepted or rejected as a whole.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered on agreeing to the report. There seemed, at first, to be some hesitancy in ordering the yeas and nays; but Mr. Conkling called upon members to rise and let the vote be taken squarely, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

There was considerable excitement, and for a time breathless attention, as each member answered to his name. As the call was about completed groups of members stood around the Clerk's desk, waiting to hear how the vote stood.

Mr. Schenck rose to a question of order, insisting that it was against the rules for members to be near the Clerk's desk while the vote was being taken. The Speaker so ruled.

At the close of the call there was a majority of ten votes in the negative, but there were several members who had not answered when first called, some who had voted aye, finding themselves likely to be in a minority changed their votes to no, and again when the tide turned changed back again to aye. The members who voted aye then began to explain their votes.

Mr. Hogan (Mo.) said he was opposed to the increased pay, but was in favor of bounty for the soldiers, and therefore he voted aye. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hulburd (W. Va.) followed with a similar statement.

Mr. Driggs (Mich.) hoped that these gentlemen, if they were forced to take the increased pay, would turn over the excess to the soldiers.

Mr. Ferry (Mich.) said that he had voted three times against the increase of salary to Senators and Members, but this being the last opportunity of voting in favor of bounty for soldiers, he felt compelled to change his vote from no to aye, but stood ready to pay over the excess to the soldiers, and challenged his colleague (Mr. Driggs) to do the same.

Mr Schenck asserted, with characteristic bluntness, that he voted aye to both propositions.

Mr. O'Neil (Pa.) voted aye, for the sake of the bounty proposition.

(Mr Wentworth (Ill.), after showing so much anxiety for the previous forty-eight hours to vote against the increased pay to member, was not in the Hall when the report was read and the vote was taken.)

At length all the members present had voted, and the corrected list showed a majority of one in favor of the report. The vote was thereupon announced—yeas, 61; nays, 60. The following is the vote in detail:—

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Banks, Barker, Benjamin, Bergen, Clarke (Kansas), Cullom, Driggs, Eckley, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Glossbrenner, Higby, Hogan, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hulburd (W. Va.), Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Kelley, Kerr, Koykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwitch, Marston, Maynard, McClurg, McCullough, Miller, Moorehead, Myers, Newell, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Patterson, Randall (Pa.), Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Schenck, Stroube, Taylor (Tenn.), Taylor (N. Y.), Thornton, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Horn (Mo.), Whaley—61.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Ashley (Nevada), Baker, Baxter, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Broomall, Cobb, Conkling, Defrees, Eggleston, Eliot, Frueh, Garfield, Harding (Illinois) Hart, Hayes, Hubbell (Ohio) Kasson, Ketchum, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (Ohio), Lynch, Mercur, Morrill, Morris, Orth, Paine, Pelham, Phelps, Plants, Price, Ritter, Rap, Sawyer, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Stokes, Tabor, John L. Thomas, James Trimble, Van Aernam, Walker, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Pa.), and Wright—60.

The House then, at a quarter past 8 A. M., adjourned its Friday's session, to meet again at 11 A. M.

At the time of adjournment the Senate had not adopted the resolution extending the session to half past 4 o'clock P. M., and the appearances were that the final adjournment would take place at noon.

Congressional Recess.

Both Houses took a recess from seven o'clock until eleven this morning, and have fixed the hour of adjournment at half past four o'clock this afternoon.

THE RUSSIAN ASSASSINS.—A letter from St. Petersburg says that Karokozoff, who attempted the life of the Emperor, and who was reported to have died in prison, is still living, but is beginning to show signs of incipient madness.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Further Details of the Great Battle Before Humaita—Official Account of President Mitre—Total Losses Over 12,000 Men—Paraguayans Bombarding the Allied Camp—Unfavorable Position of the Allies in the Marshes, Etc.

RIO JANEIRO, July 2.—Nothing of interest from the seat of war has reached here. No active operations have been performed on either side. The papers hereby transmitted are full of the details of the battle of the 28th of May. The following, however, said to be an extract from a letter of General Mitre to his wife, may not be devoid of interest:—

GENERAL MITRE TO HIS WIFE.

"The enemy attacked us, having assembled all his forces from Asuncion, Humaita, and from his fleet. Some deserters and prisoners affirm that the Paraguayan army amounted to thirty thousand, others to even forty thousand men. I believe, however, that the attacking force did not exceed twenty-five thousand. The enemy was routed along the whole line, leaving four thousand killed on the field."

It was said, moreover, that the allies were preparing for a grand attack on Curupaiti, in which they expected to have the co-operation of the fleet. It is almost certain, however, that the fleet will not be able to take any part in the affair, for it is known that some of their best vessels are grounded in the mud below the fortress, and that there is no prospect of the water rising sufficiently to allow of their ascending the river. Persons who came down from Bolivia a few weeks ago, report that very little snow fell on the Andes last season, and that consequently there will be no freshet in the river before next season.

WHAT THE PARAGUAYANS ARE DOING.

The Paraguayans are reported to be incessantly occupied harrassing the allies with their sharp shooters, and in fortifying themselves in their weak points. Lopez, it is said, withdraws his advanced posts at sunset, in order to prevent the desertion of his troops to the enemy. This looks bad for Lopez.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

It is now ascertained that the losses by the belligerents in the battle of the 24th of May were about 10,000 *hors de combat*; of which the allies lost 4500, and Paraguayans 5500. The Paraguayans are also reported to have lost four pieces of artillery, three flags, and some small arms. The loss of the allies is not stated.

The little squadron of three gunboats sent up the Parana river to help the crossing of the Baron Porto Alegre's division, left on the 6th of May, but had not arrived.

General Mitre's Official Report of the Battle of May 24.

CAMP OF VICTORY AT TUCUITY, May 24.—To the Vice-President:—I have the honor to inform you that to-day the allied arms achieved a complete victory over the enemy, who having made a sally from their fortified lines, attacked our positions in such a manner that I was enabled to attack theirs.

The result has been a complete repulse of the enemy in all their line, leaving dead on the battle-field four thousand men, and taking back a large number of wounded, according to the declarations of the runaways and prisoners. Remaining in our possession guns, armaments, and prisoners, the number it is at this moment impossible to say, not having as yet received the official reports of the generals of divisions, and there being no time to obtain them previous to the departure of the mail. Our loss has been comparatively small. The enemy has again shut himself up in his fortified camp, and escaped being totally routed owing to the nature of the ground, which prohibited pursuit.

I shall shortly send you the army bulletin, which shall be published when I get the reports respecting this glorious victory. Meanwhile, I congratulate you and the allied nations on the victory, which guarantees the result of the campaign, complying at the same time with my duty to bear testimony to the valor of General Flores and Marshal Osorio, who distinguished themselves in the first lines; and also all the officers and men of the three arms, who nobly did their duty.

God preserve your Excellency.

BARTOLOME MITRE.

Newspaper Accounts.

LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF MAY 24.

The *Opinion* of Montevideo guarantees the following as a correct return of the losses of friends and foes in the last eventful battle of May 24:—

Brazilian officers	172
Brazilian soldiers	3400
Argentines	800
Orientals	255
Total	4627
Paraguayans killed	5093
Paraguayan prisoners wounded	210
Paraguayans (wounded) taken away, about	1672
Total	7875

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES AFTER THE BATTLE.

The *Nacion* correspondent gives the following interesting news, under date Corrientes, June 6:—

Both armies in *statu quo* since the 24th. The Argentines are passing over horses, sent by Urquiza from Entre-Rios. The Brazilians have not fifteen hundred cavalry altogether, but expect eight thousand horses soon. The allies are without oxen or mules to convey artillery and baggage.

Yesterday morning Captain Alvin took a Brazilian flotilla of five steamers up to Parana to carry over Baron Porto Alegre's men; these number ten thousand, mostly cavalry, with some guns. Lopez has planted a battery twenty-eight leagues below the Tranquera de Loreto, which Captain Alvin will have to contend with. Tamandare keeps his vessels below Curupaiti; this force is well manned and mounted by the enemy, as we can see by our glasses; they have staked the river across, and sank vessels in the channel. The inactivity of the fleet is much commented on here and it is said Marshal Osorio is disgusted with the Admiral; but this is not true. The fleet must go up, in spite of torpedoes, &c.

After all, the capture of Curupaiti would be of little use to us, if the army cannot keep parallel with the fleet. I learn that Lopez estimates his loss on the 24th at three thousand men. Our sick and wounded amount to six thousand five hundred men; but twelve hundred cured have already returned to the camp. Dysentery and fever carry off victims every day. General Netto has arrived sick; and we learn the enemy suffers from the same epidemic. The *Cyne* leaves to-day for Buenos Ayres with more wounded. Civil war threatens soon to break out in Corrientes. The Paraguayans began firing to-day at dawn.

Our loss on the 24th is now ascertained to be over four thousand five hundred men.

The citizens of Asuncion have subscribed fifty doubloons to present an album to Lopez for the recent battle.

SPANISH-CHILIAN WAR OVER.

Abandonment of the Contest by Spain—The Fleet of Admiral Nunez at Rio Janeiro on its Way Home.

RIO JANEIRO, July 2.—Three Spanish steamers have arrived from Callao, and the whole fleet is expected here; all on the way home. The scurvy is very bad on board.

THE TENNESSEE COPPERHEADS.

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, July 26.—Colonel Thomas A. R. Nelson presided over the Jonnson Convention held at Knoxville to-day, to appoint delegates for the East Tennessee Congressional District to the Philadelphia Convention. He indorsed President Johnson, and denounced the rump Congress as plotting to perpetuate their power by force in case they failed in the fall elections. He cited Mr. Raymond's letter to prove his declaration. Their resolutions denounced the State Legislature for adopting the Constitutional amendment, and Congress for seeking to force upon the South negro suffrage and equality.

INDIANA POLITICS.

The Indiana State election takes place Tuesday, October 9. There will be no voting for Governor, as Governor Morton's term does not expire this year. The officers to be elected are State Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, members of Congress, a Legislature and county officers. The chief interest in the election, however, hinges on the question who should be United States Senator in place of Henry S. Lane, who declines re-election. Governor Morton, Schuyler Colfax, Gordlove S. Orth, are the prominent Republican candidates, while the Democrats are urging D. W. Voorhees, Milligan, of "Golden Circle" notoriety, and Mr. McDenver, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor last year. The Republican nominations thus far made for the Legislature indicate that Mr. Colfax is ahead in the race.

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE

ON

£200 ($1000) A YEAR.

BY

MRS. WARREN.

Published by Loring, of Boston.

PREFACE.

Too frequently light-hearted, happy young wives are suddenly sobered into earnest thoughtfulness, or into peevish discontent, according to their temperament—within, perhaps, the first year of their wifehood—simply from not knowing the value of money before they have taken the irrevocable step which is to be the bane or the happiness of their lives. Two hundred pounds a year seem ample funds wherewith to commence housekeeping—so think the inexperienced—and thus thinking they inconsiderately permit small sums to run away with the greater part of their income; and how little can be spared for other than bare necessaries the table of expenditure given in the next column will show. However, if a young wife be handy with her needle, and has had experience under her parents' roof, she will find two hundred pounds per annum a sum all sufficient to steer her matrimonial craft safely over shoals and breakers, provided always that love sits at the helm. Not passion, not caprice, least of all indifference; for the rose of summer could as soon bloom in the Arctic zone, as love dwell where the cold heart is reflected in the chilling aspect of careless action.

To be able to sing, to play, to dance, or paint, is not actually needed in order to live comfortably, but all are very desirable acquirements, and a home where these accomplishments can be made subservient to social intercourse is far more charming, and more variedly interesting, than where a woman is a mere household drudge. And for this reason only, if for no other, a girl should devote some portion of her time to acquire or to retain them. But, to fit herself to become a happy wife and mother, she must not be ignorant of any household duty, any domestic art.

To know how to make and mend clothes, to wash, to bake, to cook—economically and well—to clean and scour, could not be deemed by her unimportant matters; on the contrary, this knowledge is the oil by which the domestic machinery effectively and noiselessly revolves in its daily work. It is true she may never actually perform the work herself, but in the present day she must certainly teach her servant, or there will be no comfort in her house.

"The eye of a mistress will do more work than both her hands ——"

"She looketh well to the way of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

The false pride which leads captive many a young girl or wife, whose heart would leap to do that which is right but for an imaginary "Mrs. Grundy" who rules over most of us, more or less, should be cast aside as low and vulgar. The mistress with a modern income who thinks it beneath her to do any household work, is but imitating a very low class of servants who, when asked to clean knives, or to wash, very complacently reply, "I've always been 'spectable, and had no call to do such things," and thereupon refuse point-blank to undertake a situation where such work has to be done. It is not worth while for any mistress to copy her maid-of-all-work (delusive term!), and think it is derogatory to her dignity to perform any needful duty.

It is said that the race of good servants has died out, leaving no successors. And why is this? it may be asked.

was so orderly, so well managed, and your little brothers and sisters obeyed you so lovingly, what could I think, but that for all occasions you were a little gem of 'lustre rare?' And now, dear, tell me your troubles, that I may help you."

"Oh! I cannot pay Ellen's wages, and I owe for this dress and some other things; and I am not sure that I shall be able to pay Hardman, the butcher."

"Now, then, let us see. Ellen, two pounds ten——"

"Yes; and Hardman quite eight pounds."

"Well, and the dress."

"Oh! it is not that only, but there are other things that come to sixteen pounds."

My husband looked grave—ay, graver than I had ever seen him; his arm relaxed in the grasp in which it held me; finally he withdrew it, and held his head between his hands. "Speak, Fred," said I, "oh! do speak, and do not be angry."

"I am not angry, child, but this is sad; I did not dream of this," was his reply.

"But you will be able to pay it?" I asked.

"Pray it? Oh, yes; but at what a risk! You know your father would not give his consent to our marriage without I insured my life for a thousand pounds, as he considered that, though I might become a rich man when I had fully entered into practice, yet death sometimes sadly interfered with our brilliant schemes—and he was right. Now, here is the notice from the assurance office, that my payment for the next year falls due in fifteen days; if I discharge your bills, I cannot pay this without encroaching on our next year's income. It is fortunate that I have reserved the money for the rent and taxes. Dry up your eyes, dear, and be cheerful. I cannot bear to see you thus."

"But, Fred, will you pay the bills all through the next year? I don't want to have any money."

"Darling, this must not—cannot be. It is out of my power to order the daily dinners—to look after the scraps, regulate the laundry expenditure, and control the thousand and one trifles which, however, at the end of the year make up the whole sum of two hundred pounds. So courage, little one, try the next year; we shall do, if God gives us health." And thus the matter dropped.

DEBT COMES AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

The end of the next year came, and a little daughter was added to our comfort. The last evening of the old year came steadily on. I will tell my husband now, thought I; he cannot be angry that I cannot pay this bill; I have spent so much for our little treasure. And so, and so, and so it came out that I now owed twenty pounds more than I could pay, notwithstanding that I had pinched here and there, till sometimes my life became an utter weariness, lighted up only by my husband's sunny smile and cheerful light-heartedness.

This time there was no fondling, no half-measures.

"We cannot pay this," said he. "What is to be done? We are not only careless, but sinful; we are dishonest. Tradesmen have trusted us on the faith of our good name. The wretch who steals bread to satisfy his hunger is not to be condemned as we are." He was silent for some time, then said, wearily, 'Put the bills away, and tell me when they are called for." The next night, as he was fondling and caressing our little one, he suddenly said,—

"Little wife, would you like to go to London?"

"Oh, yes, very much; but what do you mean?"

"Richard Fenton has been ill some time, and is ordered to the south of France; he wants me to take care of his practice for him—he thinks I may like a change, as everybody seems so peaceable here, and not inclined to go to law, that I may as well do some good for him, and says that he has let his house in some square until his return in the autumn; but he sends me a check for fifty pounds. We shall, therefore, have to find our own residence."

"But house-rent will be more expensive in London than here, will it not?"

"Yes, indeed, it will be trebled, though otherwise, perhaps, the move might ultimately be of advantage; but we must come to a fixed determination not to spend more than a definite portion of our income upon each requisite. You know, that here in the country we are getting a tolerable house for twenty pounds, and the taxes are merely nominal. In London we shall find very indifferent shelter for that sum, while the taxes may there always be considered at a quarter of the rent."

"Now, Fred, will you put down exactly what we ought to spend, and we must not go beyond?"

"That's it, little wife," returned my husband; "that's just the point I want to bring you to. Remember—'MUST NOT GO BEYOND.' For these two years we have spent in advance of our income, and but for this timely check of Fenton's we must have lost our insurance policy, and this year shall have to sell some of our furniture to pay our way."

"Sell some of our furniture! Oh, no! you do not mean that."

"How else shall we get out of debt, little wife? We cannot be so mean as to live on our tradesmen's charity, and I cannot borrow because I cannot pay. You know I have only a life-interest in my property; and this circumstance it was which made me as anxious as your father on the subject of having my life insured. So that, situated as we now are, I do not regret moving from here."

My heart sank in dismay at the prospect before me, while my husband rallied me on my blank look. In a moment a vital strength seemed to be poured into my soul; I never could tell from whence it came, nor have I ever forgotten it, though more than this once in my life I have experienced the same in some turning-point of my career. "Fred, let me beg of you to put down instantly all we should spend, and I will keep to it," I said, almost breathlessly, as if afraid to lose a moment. My husband smiled at my eagerness, took out his pencil, and proceeded to make his calculations while I left the room. On my return in half an hour,—

"Here, Milly," said he, "is the sum and total of the whole; but you must sign the pledge to keep within the bounds of all here set down, even before you look at the list, or there will be nothing more or less than RUIN!"

"Read it out, Fred; I shall understand it better"

"First come the —

Rent and taxes per annum	£25
Coals, candles, and living for ourselves, our little one, and servant, 27s. per week, or	70
Wages for servant—only one, mind	10
Insurance for £1000	25
Clothes for myself	20
" wife	15
" babe	5
For washing	10
	£180
	20
For sickness or exigencies	£200"

I held out my hand for the paper, and again and again I pondered over the different items, and thought the allowance for each ample; but then, how was it that I had run into debt? there was the riddle.

"What is it, Milly?" said my husband, seeing the fatal scroll had dropped on the floor, and I sat looking in the fire, as if reading my future there.

"I must think," I replied; "give me till to-morrow this time, and I will tell you what it is."

To-morrow came, and even before I rose in the morning I said, "Let us go from here, Fred; I am determined to spend no more than my allowance; but you must keep the money, and give it to me weekly, as I require it."

"So be it, darling; but only one thing I ask you to solemnly promise me,—ay, as it your life depended on the breaking of your vow,—NEVER TO GO IN DEBT."

"I promise," said I, as I held out both my hands to him, and in that same moment my heart went up to God, even before my eyes had left my husband's face, asking for strength to keep my resolution; and again, for the second time in my life, I felt an influence certainly not of earth.

DISPOSING OF FURNITURE AND DEPARTING FOR LONDON.

It matters not to relate here all the misery I endured in disposing of part of our furniture, in making the necessary preparations for our departure, in taking leave of all our old friends (who, by their frequent visitings at what they termed a pleasant home, had unconsciously helped to swell our debts) and the earliest associations of my childhood; every favorite spot became trebly dear to me as the time drew near for our change of life. My parents were not made acquainted with our real reasons for quitting the neighborhood, for, indeed, I could not bear to have my carelessness canvassed; for I felt—oh, how deeply!—that but for the trouble I myself had made, this would never have happened, and I knew the vexation it would have cost my father at the bare possibility of the insurance being dropped. Truly, I felt like a criminal in fear of hourly detection; so that when all the adieus were said, and we were ready to start, a sense of relief overpowered me, and my spirits were raised in proportion to the freedom I felt. Arrived in London, we sought inexpensive lodgings until a house could be found. The discomfort, annoyance, and expense of this mode of living nearly drove me wild. In a fortnight our furniture was to follow. I had brought a young girl from the country with me—strong and willing, but totally inexperienced. And here was my great mistake: I intended to save from the commencement, overlooking the proverb "Penny wise and pound foolish." Consequently, instead of having a help in my difficulties, which I should have had if I had taken an older and better-qualified person, I had, in addition to the care and anxiety of my own baby, the torment of a young giddy thing who could not be trusted, and who spent every spare moment of her time in the kitchen, gossiping upon all our ways and doings in the country. Before twelve hours had expired, the landlady was fully in possession of information reported to her as facts, which indeed existed only in the romantic brain of our so-called help.

My husband, day after day, spent a great portion of his time in searching for a house, and the evening brought him home weary and out of spirits.

LOOKING FOR A HOUSE.

"Milly," said he, one night, "I have traversed whole streets of dingy-looking houses, and can find nothing that will suit you at the rent we have fixed on. To-morrow I shall go a short way into the country; a walk of three miles into town and out in the evening cannot hurt me; indeed, I think I shall benefit by the change. You had better go with me to-morrow; our search may be more successful."

"But my baby, Fred; I cannot trust her with Ann, she is so giddy. You really must go alone."

"Oh, for one day surely she cannot hurt. Ask the landlady to give an eye to her."

I saw that my husband had set his mind on my accompanying him, so I consented, though with extreme reluctance; an ominous foreboding seemed to oppress me. However, in the morning my babe looked so well and cheerful, and Ann made so many promises that she would be careful of my treasure, and attentive to her little wants, and the landlady assured me again and again that she would "take care of the dear baby as if it were her own," that I set out with something of confidence on our house-hunting expedition. Oh, the misery of that day! Many miles we must have walked, still unsuccessful in our search. Houses there were plenty, but in what appeared to me such squalid neighborhoods—the children running in and out of the open doors, munching bread and butter, building grottoes of oyster-shells, shouting and kicking; the mothers gossiping at each other's doors, caring nothing for the din, and occasionally adding to it by calling to their rebellious urchins in shriller voices, that my heart sank within me. In such a place I could not live; and not one place only, but all seemed to be alike in their noise, dirt, and to me, misery. I, who had been brought up in every delicate refinement—how should I live among such people? The day ended, and we strolled wearily home, but carefully observant of every seeming out-of-the-way nook that might afford us our wished-for haven; but without success. Our rooms had a cheerful appearance as we entered: there was a clean hearth, a bright fire, our babe looked quite well as she lay quietly sleeping in her cot. The only thing I noticed was a kind of agitation in Ann that I attributed to her anxiety to have everything right on our return. My husband laughed at my fears, the result, he said, of nervousness produced by our recent removal.

"You see," he said, "nothing has gone wrong—to-morrow we must go again." The morrow came; I left my babe, who seemed as well as usual, though not very lively, as she did not care for her food, which I attributed to her interest in a new toy which we had brought her. At the close of the day we had been somewhat more successful in our search, but it was at an increase of rent. For a small house, pleasantly situated four miles from Lincoln's Inn, we were asked thirty pounds; the rates and taxes, we were told, would be seven pounds—perhaps a little more, call it eight—and upon the eligibility of the house we agreed to consider, and come to a decision late on the following day. Home was reached with spirits somewhat more buoyant, though seven pounds more than the sum destined for the rent and taxes was additional expense, to be met—how? That we must think about. Our little darling was lying asleep, as before, in her cot, her face flushed, which I attributed to the heat of the room. There was a confused look about Ann's eyes which I could not account for.

ANXIETY FOR THE BABE.

"How has the baby been, Ann?"

"Very well, ma'am, only a little cough."

"How did she get it?" said I. "Did you take her out to-day? I hope you have not disobeyed me?"

"I haven't stirred outside the door since you went, ma'am."

"My dear, you make yourself quite ill about the child. Do give me some tea," said my husband, I thought rather pettishly. The thought was but for an instant, for how had he plodded this day, making me rest in every available spot, while he went up and down every likely looking lane or street in search of a home! The tea was finished and taken away, and we were entering into all the details for and against the only suitable house we had seen, when suddenly a croup-like cough came from the cot, which made us both start and rush to our still sleeping child; again and again that cough came, when I took her up and she gasped for breath. To get his hat and rush out was but the work of an instant, and soon my husband returned with a medical man; meantime, I had summoned both Ann and the landlady. The moment the doctor's eye fell on the former, she shrank into the darkness of the room. My precious babe was even now in convulsions. Ay, even after the lapse of these many years does that awful scene rise up with the vividness of a present reality. For many hours the little sufferer remained in a gasping death-like state, the doctor coming at intervals through the night. In the morning, when she seemed free from pain, he took my husband out of the room and told him there was no hope—the child could not live. "And for this," continued he, "you may thank that servant of yours. The day before yesterday I was called to attend a child laboring under spasmodic croup and whooping cough, when, as I entered, I saw your child in the arms of its careless nurse, who was standing over the bed watching the contortions of the sick child's face; your infant had only the girl's apron thrown over its head. Understanding she did not belong to the house, I told her instantly to go home and tell the parents of the child the danger it had been in. I am sorry now that I did not inquire where she lived; this sad sorrow might have been prevented."

Oh! the agony of a mother watching every life-throb of her dying child: the convulsion which cramps its little frame, the spasm that twists its pallid face, the battling of life and death, is a scene, once witnessed, never forgotten.

My husband, on his return to the room, looked at me with an expression which in one moment told me I was soon to be childless. "Is there no hope?" I whispered.

DEATH OF THE INFANT.

"None but in God;" and he knelt and took in his the tiny hand clenched with pain. In a few moments the labored breathing stopped, the drawn form relaxed, all was still; gently he removed the pillow from my lap, upon which my little angel lay, and placed both on the sofa. For myself, I was fearless; my eyes were hot and dry; weep I could not, neither could I realize my loss. My husband went out and brought in the reluctant girl. Silently drawing her into the room—

"Do you know," said he, "that you have murdered that child?"

She fell on her knees. "Oh! sir, I did not mean to do it. I did not know there was any harm."

"Then why not have told your mistress, as the doctor said to you?"

"Because I was afraid, sir; the doctor looked so angry that I was sure if I told I should be scolded."

"And again I tell you, you have murdered my child!"

The girl looked with such pitiful anguish at me that I said, 'That is enough; you may go, Ann." For a long time after she sat on the step of the stair outside the door, sobbing as if her heart would break; but mine was turned to stone, a numbing despair settled on me, for welling up within was the silent reproach that if I had not gone in debt this had never been, and, instead of this surrounding misery of my own making, I had been a happy mother in my own native village. I could not say 'This is God's hand," for through my own thoughtlessness had this grief overtaken me.

I spoke no words aloud; with that little dead form before me, all the past sprung up as a vision before my eyes. The childless father never attempted to console me; he stood looking with a strong fixedness upon the death of his idol, for such she had been. Whether he blamed me at all I never knew. We were both roused from our reveries by the knock of the landlady. She came to ask us if she could be of any use. I was too heart-broken to ask any questions, and could only silently motion my assent. My husband left the room, and gently and tenderly did the woman perform all the little offices for the dead; reverently was it carried out, and laid on a spare bed belonging to herself, and close adjoining to our own room. She busied herself in every necessary deed; by her summons the undertaker came, and in every way she spared us as much as possible. And so the day passed on, and the weary night came; but long ere this my husband had joined me. He could weep—could even attempt to console me; but his words fell unheeded, my eyes were dry and hot; I could only find relief in pacing the room, and passing the sides of my handkerchief through my fingers, till bit by bit it was worn away, and bit by bit it fell on the floor unheeded. It was near midnight before we left our sitting-room; together we looked at our little angel, so beautiful in its holy innocence. I kissed the little lips, and the icy coldness thrilled through my frame; but still no relief came.

My husband slept at intervals through the night, but my eyes fixed themselves on the fantastic shadows thrown by the gas-lamp outside the window, and, if for a moment slumber stole upon me, I was instantly wakened by the fancied sound of that croup cough.

Slowly the morning broke; my brain seethed and boiled; I was giddy; I could scarcely stand, and could only find relief in motion. Hastily I threw a cloak over my shoulders, and with slippered feet went down stairs, forgetting in my hurry that my child was close adjoining. As I entered the sitting-room, the first thing I saw was my little one's shoes side by side in the chair in which she was accustomed to be seated at the table. In a moment, nature burst forth—the tears rained down in torrents—in every limb I trembled and shook; at last I fell across the chair in a faint, but still grasping the shoes. Frederick, hearing the noise, came to me, but for hours reason tottered on her throne; all that tender attention could do to soothe my grief was done—all that love could express in words or acts was lavishly given, but still the sting was there; and when I was implored not to be rebellious at God's will, I answered so impetuously, "It is no act of God; I did it myself," then, indeed, it was feared I was speaking from delirium; and as the relief of tears became no longer such, I seemed to be possessed with perpetual motion. I had no rest but in movement; the sight of my dead infant brought only remorse, so that when the day of the funeral came, so much dreaded by my husband for its probable effect upon me, I allowed the little coffin to be taken away, and myself placed in the carriage as one of its mourners, without even a struggle. My house seemed on my return even more desolate than before. Almost the first words I uttered were, "Let us go from here."

"Shall we take the house?" asked my husband.

"What house?" It had entirely gone from my memory, to which with some pains it was recalled. "Oh, no! not there; anywhere in a different direction."

CHAPTER II.

HOUSE-HUNTING; ITS TROUBLES—EARLY RISING—PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT—COOKERY.

Since my babe's death there was nothing to keep me at home; I could accompany my husband everywhere; indeed, I could only feel relief from sorrow in the most rapid movements; no distance was too great, and fatigue I knew not. Day after day was passed in the same manner, and thus would have continued (for all interest in a house had ceased) but for a letter which we found one evening on our return, announcing that the furniture was sent off, and would arrive in three days. What was now to be done? I had not yet replaced my unfortunate servant, whom I could not bear the sight of; we were unwilling to send her home to our own village, where, from her lips, our adventures would have done duty for a "sensation" novel; the landlady soon procured her a situation with some one else who had no baby, and where her feet were required to be as nimble as the capabilities of her tongue. After reading the letter aloud I abruptly asked, "What's to be done?"

"Nothing, dear Milly, while you are in your present humor."

"Then where are to put our furniture if nothing is to be done?" I asked.

My husband, with a kindness more freshly remembered after all these years than it was heeded then, got up from his chair, gently removed my bonnet and shawl, drew a seat to my side, poured me out a cup of tea, and, putting his arm round my waist, said:—

"Let us eat and drink, then talk the matter over. Dear wife, you must be brave for my sake."

"For yours? What can I help you in?"

"In everything," was the rejoinder; "but not another word upon 'ways and means' until we are both refreshed."

I turned suddenly round and looked at my husband; he was pale and careworn—I had never observed deep lines in his face till that moment. The selfishness and waywardness of my temper only on that very day rose giant-like before me. "Frederick, forgive me," I said. "I will do what you wish, and will not repine—if I can help it," I added, in a lower tone.

"Well, then," said he, laughingly, "let the test of your obedience commence. Eat and drink."

Every scene of the evening is indelibly photographed on my brain—a new phase of life seemed to open up to me. The meal was taken, and its paraphernalia removed; my husband took the initiative, did not ask me if I liked this or that situation, but said, "The house at thirty pounds, which stands in the open space of garden ground, close to the field of forty acres, will be just the thing for us. I should think it would be some years before the now pretty view can be built out. It is only three miles from London, perhaps a little more to the office, but that does not signify. The house is just the one for us; I mean the finished one of the four houses near to the church which is in progress. We shall have no neighbors yet, and I have observed very common people do not live in semi-detached houses; they like to congregate, and so ought we, as a matter of economy, but I think fresh air better than very cheap food. So, little wife, this is settled. To-morrow I will close with the landlord, and go to the wagon-office to have the furniture brought on. And now for help. I don't know much about these things; but as good a servant as can be got for ten pounds wages we will have. While I arrange with the landlord to-morrow, you must find her. My sister, you know, always gets the best she can for the same money, and declares it is false economy to hire as a single servant an inexperienced girl, even if she could be had for nothing."

"Yes; my mother was much averse to my having Ann, and said that I should find her far more expensive in carelessness, breakage, and idleness than she would like to have encountered. Don't let us revive the unhappy recollection, or I shall be unnerved again."

"Well, well, let it pass; 'tis hard for the young girls, but neither you nor I can be any further made martyrs for their sakes; though, if everybody thought alike upon this point, it would be sad for them."

"We always had a young girl under old Maggie, you know, and she used to say that a young servant should never enter service but to be placed under an older one. If Maggie were here but for a day, she would say that women, however poor, want some little relief, to take their baby off their hands, and help in some way, so that it would be impossible to act alike in every case."

Not to lengthen out this story with petty details, interesting only to myself, because they were my first experiences, I will mention that I found a healthy, bright-looking Irish girl willing to be servant of all work. She had a good character for honesty, sobriety, cleanliness, and intelligence, and was only parted from because the mistress desired to have one of lower wages. She could also come to me directly, which was a great blessing.

We had taken our apartments for a month, and, by an oversight, had omitted to stipulate for another week after we had arranged for the house; consequently, on the day our month's term expired we had to vacate the rooms for a new occupant. We set out with our luggage from the house which had been the scene of so much woe, and, accompanied by Bridget, who seemed rather to enjoy the excitement of removal than otherwise, we arrived at our new home; but we had all forgotten that it was to an empty domicile we were coming, without provisions and without coals. Bridget's services were speedily in requisition, to explore the neighborhood, and find out shops, "for they must be somewhere," as she remarked, though I could only see on the one hand tall houses being erected, and on the other, half a mile distant, by the road-side, a small shed looking place, from whose solitary chimney the blue smoke was curling with a bravado exultation of comfort. "An' which way will I go," said Bridget, as she stood in the road, looking up and down, for in front was a large expanse of market garden, and behind a field called Forty Acres stretched far away, and in the distance we could see men and horses ploughing. "Well, there's men at the house out there; they'll tell me," and off she set as fast as her feet could carry her. In half an hour she returned, with her information that coals and tea and bread could be obtained at "Fyshe's," where the smoke proclaimed that it came from comfortable quarters.

"Run, Bridget, and get all you want; tell them to bring it here, and your mistress will pay, for I must go and look after the furniture," said my husband.

"It is getting nearly dark, Milly," he continued; "you are not afraid to wait here alone till Bridget returns?"

"Oh, no! But——"

"Now, little wife, be brave; nothing can harm you. I will send for some wood and kindle a fire, if I can but find a match; down in the lower regions is the most likely place to look, I think." And away he dashed, singing, "There's a good time coming." He soon returned with an armful of shavings and some pieces of wood, left behind by the workmen, but no match. I then bethought myself of some in my writing-desk, so we unpacked a trunk and found them. Even at that moment I could not but think how much even one single match could add to our comforts. The fire crackled and blazed up the chimney, and a sense of returning warmth (for it was a cold March day) made me feel less irritable. "If we only had something to eat now, it would be jolly." At that moment Bridget entered, breathless and indignant.

"The spalpeens won't let me have anything without I pay for it down, and fetch it away myself; and how can I bring coals?"

"Bridget, come with me," said my husband, snatching his hat from the table; and before I could remonstrate, both were gone.

For one hour I waited patiently, a prey to sad thoughts and grieved retrospection. How different from a month ago! Hearing a noise in the road, I looked out on the dimness of a misty evening, and could just discern Bridget carrying a well-laden basket, and a boy with a barrow. The latter was soon about to enter the hall with a sack on his back, when Bridget cried out,—

"Stop, till I see where I'll put the coals."

"Then I'll just drop 'em here," was the reply; and down went the coals on the door-step.

I heard a smack given, and others followed. I then went out just in time to save the contents of the basket from mingling with the scattered coal.

"Bridget, come in directly, and send the boy away."

"I ain't going till I got the basket, for you no' she n'ther," and he sprang into the passage, and stood with his dirty boots on the clean white paint at the sides—though this was an after discovery. The basket was quickly emptied, and the boy dismissed.

"But your master, Bridget?"

"Please, ma'am, he said he must go after the furniture, and he would soon be back."

"He has gone the wrong way, then," said I.

"Oh, no, ma'am! 'tis ever so much nearer; at the bottom of the long road (which we cannot see now, though) is Islington, and master said it would save him quite an hour; an' I saw Patrick, and he could me we could get everything there."

"And who is Patrick?"

"Sure it's only one of the boys that worked near me last place. So now we'll make some tea; but where will be the kettle to boil it in?"

We looked at each other in dismay; neither ketule, nor tea-pot, nor anything to drink tea out of, had we got.

"Och, missis, what'll I do now? There! I didn't think! Can't you find anything in your boxes?" said she, suggestively.

I shook my head as the tears started. I looked round the room, taking at a glance the utter discomfort of my position. Bridget followed my eyes, and said, suddenly, "Well, it's no use crying over spilt milk; I'll go shovel up the coals, if I only had sinse where to find the cellar." She caught up a candle from the other things which had come in the basket, lighted it, and went down stairs. I heard her searching about for a few minutes, when a shout of delight reached my ears. "Haven't I got the luck!" she exclaimed as she entered the room with a pewter pot and a tin can in her hand, and holding the candle against them, as if to show off their fair proportions. I did not see such particularly good luck in her discovery, till she proceeded to put the can containing water on the fire, and explained that it was her intention to heat the water, wash out the cans, make a kettle of the tin one, while the other was to do service for a teacup. After these processes had been gone through, and the water was boiling fast, she took up the tea package, and threw some of its contents into the boiling water. I could not say to her that I disliked to drink boiled tea, for I was beginning to find out how ignorant I was of the world's ways, and, in truth, I was faint for want of sustenance; I was in a stage beyond complaint, and greedily devoured the mixture my ingenious damsel had brewed, expecting to find it with a medicinal flavor, but, on the contrary, it was agreeable enough for me to ask for a second draught. I attributed the pleasantness of the tea to the pewter, for I had heard my husband say that porter was much better when drunk from a pewter vessel. I saw Bridget was looking wistfully, but, from observation of her character, was quite sure I should not be long in ignorance.

"I s'pose, ma'am, you haven't a knife anywhere?"

"No, Bridget; you can break the bread. I'm not hungry."

"But how'll I spread the butter?"

"As you can," said I, wearied to death.

"But sure now, haven't ye got a knife in your pocket?"

"Oh, yes," I said, in an altered tone, glad to find I had some useful thing, "here's a fruit-knife."

"Well, then, you can break the bread and spread the butter, for eat you must. If I'd only had the sinse in me down yonder, I'd ha' got something better."

[To be completed in our issues of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania April 4 1866 5 10

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

7 19 11t*

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TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to D. Stephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to WILLIAM S. MORSE, Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 31.

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MAD. CASH POLLINI, Prima Donna.
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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Progress of the Anti-Slavery Cause in Spain.

From the Tribune.

The latest number of the London *Anti-Slavery Reporter* contains the most cheering news about the progress of abolitionism in Spain. The Spanish Anti-slavery Society continues its labors with unremitting zeal and with remarkable success. Before the public organization of this Society, about two years ago, only one journal in all Spain had advocated in its columns the cause of emancipation. In November, 1865, *The Anti-Slavery Reporter* published a list of thirty-two Spanish papers which declared the abolition of slavery desirable on various grounds, though differing as to the mode of accomplishing it. Since then the progress has been still more rapid and surprising. The press of the whole kingdom has been called upon to define its position, and the result is most gratifying. *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*, in its July number, publishes a list of seventy-seven papers, embracing the larger portion of the entire Spanish press, which, with regard to the slavery question, are thus classified:—

1. Radical Abolitionists (pledged to advocate thorough, complete, and unconditional emancipation).....41
2. Favorable to Emancipation, though not committed to Radical Abolitionism.....32
3. Pro-Slavery papers.....4

In the city of Madrid the strength of the parties in the press is as follows:—

1. Radical Abolitionists.....14
2. Favorable to Emancipation.....16
3. Pro-Slavery.....2

The friends of freedom everywhere will hail this state of the periodical literature in Spain as an indication of much greater progress than Spain had generally been credited with. In the Spanish Anti-Slavery Society all political societies are represented, but the Progressive party distinguishes itself by its entire unanimity on this question.

Should the Radical party of Spain ever arrive at power, slavery in the Spanish dominions would be abolished on the spot—one reason more why the progressive party in the United States should warmly sympathize with the party of progress in Spain.

The Senate and Retrenchment.

From the Herald.

The Senate of the United States was at one time a body distinguished as well for its dignity and talent as for its probity and high-toned sense of personal honor. But it has within a few years taken a long leap in a contrary direction, and, instead of acting as a check to the wild extravagance of the lower house, now only serves as a wheel horse to the jobbing cart of that profligate body. When the subject of increasing the compensation of members sixty per cent. came up the other day, not a voice was raised in opposition; but, on the contrary, the principal difficulty seemed to be to ascertain to what extent the salaries of the employes of the Senate Chamber could be raised at the same time. Not a word was uttered about the unfitness of thus increasing the public expenditures at a time when the people are groaning under a mountain of taxation.

Not a word was said about the numerous jobs Congress had put through during the session, involving an unnecessary expenditure directly from the Treasury and indirectly from the people of two hundred and fifty millions. But, while thus piling on the public expense, they, with a coolness particularly refreshing with the thermometer at ninety-six, appoint a committee to see where retrenchment can be effected in other departments of the Government! For themselves they retrench by cutting down their mileage fifty per cent and raising their pay sixty per cent. They are content to take only twenty cents a mile for mileage—constructive and otherwise—when every one knows that the cost of railroad travelling in any part of the country, except, perhaps, the Pacific coast, does not exceed five cents per mile. Numbers of Senators also have a wrangle about the pickings and stealings of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is on the one hand accused of speculating in Pennsylvania avenue and Wall street, and on the other is defended by an honorable Senator who had known him for a quarter of a century, and never knew him to commit a dishonest act. The gentleman was probably acquainted with the Sergeant-at-Arms before he went to Washington from the West, and spoke from a knowledge of his character up to that time. But if the Congress does really mean retrenchment—for we hardly think it would both tie and steal in the same breath—let the Committee go to work at once upon the Treasury Department. Let its retrenchment committee account for the thirty million deficiency under ex-Secretary Chase's administration. Let them investigate into the honesty and the morality of the Treasury officials. Let them find out who are the confederates of gangs of counterfeiters. Let them explain how enormous commissions have been given to outside parties for work that ought to have been performed by the regular Treasury Department offices. Let them demonstrate, if possible, the necessity of having any Treasury Department at all, if the most essential part of the financial business of the Government is to be transacted by irresponsible and greedy outsiders. If Congress requires its retrenchment committee to investigate these things and show them up in their true light before the country, it will do something to justify a strike for higher wages.

The State of the War in Europe.

From the Times.

According to the *Hibernian's* news, the Prussians and Italians have it all their own way—the Prussians by hard fighting, the Italians by slow marching. The battle of Aschaffenburg must have been a considerable affair, and its loss is unquestionably a serious disaster to the Federals. We have up to this paid comparatively but little attention to the war movements in Middle Germany, which, judged by the weight of events in Bohemia, appeared like Lilliputian concerns. But this battle has at last shaped the results in a manner that tells upon the future of Austria no less than of Germany. It was only after a series of contests that the Prussians reached the Main at Aschaffenburg. These contests were numerous small skirmishes, severely bloody, and always successful to the Prussians. Not that the German troops did not fight well, not that the needle-gun frightened them off the battle-field, but their leaders generally were blockheads, who saw their blunder only after their troops were beaten. So at Huenfeld, where a Bavarian cavalry regiment was led right into a mountain gorge, with the Prussian artillery all around on the hill tops. Of course, they were fearfully cut up. So at Meiningen, at Fulda, at Kissengen; everywhere the Federal troops were beaten by the advancing Prussians because regiments were opposed to divisions, and simpletons to generals as commanders.

Of the battle itself, fought on the 14th day of July, we have as yet the mere announcement, without any details. We suppose, relying on previous accounts, that the Federals numbered between sixty and seventy thousand men. They could have been from ninety to a hundred thousand strong, but with the characteristic slowness of the Germans, some of their generals did not bring their men up in time. Some 16,000 men from Baden, as was reported from Frankfort on the 9th of July, had not then begun even to move to join the army, and probably were not in the battle. The Prussians were undoubtedly much stronger, since they felt safe enough to divide their army into two columns on marching southward, following out here the same strategy as on their march into Bohemia, and just as they united their two advancing columns on the eve of the decisive day of Sudowa, they very likely united for battle before the day of Aschaffenburg. One column advanced through Electoral Hesse by way of Huenfeld and Fulda, the other through Meiningen, over Muennerstaedt and Kissingen, having the Rhoen Mountains between the two. The same strategical fault committed by the Austrian Benedek can be charged to the Prince Alexander of Hesse and the Prince Charles of Bavaria, the Federal commanders—they waited till the enemy became too strong for them. The Prussians, after the junction of their two columns, had three *corps d'armee*, probably a hundred thousand men, if not over that.

From the Augsburg *Gazette*, brought by the *Scotia*, we have already learned that the evacuation of Frankfort had been determined upon, and that the Federal troops would abandon their capital and concentrate around Schweinfurt, some fifty miles directly east in Unter-Franken (Lower Franconia), near which place a battle was expected. Perhaps the Federals were just on their way to Schweinfurt, when they were attacked and beaten at Aschaffenburg. Of course, the Prussians will now occupy Frankfort, and we may soon hear of them at Wurzburg, in Bavaria, at Darmstadt, Mayence, and Worms, in Ducal Hesse, and we would not wonder if the Bavarian Palatinate of the Rhine should shortly be invaded and occupied by them. All this may be the result of this single defeat, just as the present apparent prostration of Austria was the result of that unlucky day at Sudowa.

The Prussians have advanced far into Moravia, and occupied Brunn, a lightly fortified city on the confluence of Zwittawa and the Schwarzowa rivers, and about five miles west of Austerlitz, an ominous name for Austria. If the Austrian commander is still at Olmutz with his army, we may soon look for another battle. There are two valleys that cut through the centre of Moravia, in almost parallel lines from north to south, and about thirty miles apart—the valley of the Schwarzowa, in which is situated Brunn, and more easterly the valley of the March, with the town and fortress of Olmutz as the commanding point. Both these valleys unite on the Hungarian frontier, where the Thaya river joins the March, and here also the two railroads from Brunn and Olmutz to Vienna connect. Since the introduction of railroads as important factors in strategical calculations, this point has become of the utmost importance. Over it alone can Benedek communicate with his basis of supply and reinforcements, and over it alone can the enemy approach the Austrian capital. Hence, we expect to hear of a sharp, bloody combat for the possession of this point. Otherwise, however, if Benedek has succeeded in throwing the bulk of his troops south of the Moravian line for the immediate defense of Vienna, then the level plains of the Marchfeld, where the Austrian arms have been so often victorious, and so often defeated, from the time of King Ottocar to the disastrous day of Wagram, will again be the field where the decisive battle is to be fought.

The Italians advanced unopposed to Vicenza, along the line of the railway towards Verona, and the strategist of the telegraph informs us that unless Cialdini be dislodged, the Austrians could not withdraw their forces from the Quadrilateral to aid against the Prussians, as the Italians have now possession of the railroad communication from the fortresses by Venice and Trieste to the north. But there is still another road from Verona through the valley of the Adige into Tyrol. True this road is completed only as far as Botzen, but then there is another railway from Innspruck over into Bavaria and down the valley of the Danube, by Passau and Linz, to Vienna. The distance from Botzen to Innspruck is only some fifty miles, which, notwithstanding the mountainous character of the country, does not present insuperable obstacles to the quick passage of an army. But the situation of the Austrians in Italy is nevertheless precarious, since nothing decisive is as yet known of the designs and intentions of the "Sphynx on the Seine," as the Berlin *Kladderadatsch* nicknamed the man in the Tuileries.

Austria.

From the Daily News.

When the treaties of Vienna, in 1815, established order out of the chaos which had existed in Europe for more than twenty years, the House of Hapsburg received an addition to its hereditary possessions, and was also deprived of territory that it had previously held. The Belgic provinces, which had been wrested from it by the army of the French republic, were added to the dominions of the House of Orange; the Austrian Empire was increased by the addition of Milan and Venice, under the title of a Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; the Illyrian provinces, also as a kingdom; Venetian Dalmatia, the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Salzburg, the Inn, and Hausruckviertel, and that part of Gallicia ceded by Austria at a previous period. The war of 1859 deprived the Kaiser of Lombardy, and the present conflict has already cut off Venetia from his rule; and when arms and diplomacy have run their course, it is impossible to say what other changes may be wrought in the map of his empire. On this, however, we do not intend to theorize; we rather purpose to show how Austria was situated when she accepted the gage of battle.

The Empire of Austria, according to the last census, taken in 1857, contained an area of 249,373 square miles, and had a little over thirty-five millions of inhabitants. This population, divided according to religious belief, comprised about twenty-four millions Catholics, five and a half millions Greeks and Armenians, three millions Protestants, and one million Jews. The rest were of divers sects. Divided according to race, it consisted of nearly eight millions Germans, fifteen millions Sclavonians, five and a half millions Roumanians, five millions Magyars, and about a million and a half of other races.

The portion of the empire belonging to the Germanic Confederation was composed of the Archduchy of Austria (the nucleus and centre of the empire), Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Tyrol, and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and portions of the Littorale and Gallicia. These cover an area of 76,108 square miles, and contained in 1857 a population of 12,800,000. Thus the Germanic portion was in extent only about one-third of the whole empire, and its population rather more than one-third of the whole. The Italian provinces were 9686 square miles in extent, and, at the date already named, had a population of about two and a half millions.

The Austrian monarchy had, in 1857, 184 cities each containing more than 10,000 inhabitants. First on the list stands the capital, Vienna, with 476,600 (in 1864 it had 560,000); next came Prague, 143,000; Pesth, 132,000, and Venice, 118,000. Nine cities had over 50,000 and under 100,000, and twelve had between 25,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.

The public debt of Austria on December 31 1864, was two thousand six hundred million florins (an Austrian florin is worth about half a dollar in coin), of which thirty-six millions belonged to the Italian provinces. According to the budget for 1865 the receipts of the Government for the year were placed at five hundred and twenty million florins, and the expenditure at eight millions in excess of that amount.

The empire possesses but little maritime importance, its only sea ports being Trieste and Venice, and one of these it has now lost. The value of the imports at Trieste, in 1864, were seventy-four million florins, and of the exports eighty-nine millions; in the previous year the imports were eighty-four millions, and the exports eighty-three millions. The commerce of the port of Venice in 1863 showed the value of the imports to be twenty-eight millions by sea, and twenty-one millions by land, together forty-nine million florins; while the exports were twenty-nine millions, of which sixteen millions were by sea, and thirteen millions by land. In 1864, 9,279 sailing vessels of 472,171 tons burden, and 869 steamers of 300,825 tons burden entered the port of Trieste, of which 77 only were from transatlantic ports. Of the total number, 7576 sailing vessels and 763 steamers carried the Austrian flag. About an equal number departed from the port in the same period. The movement of the port of Venice, in 1863, was, laden, 2757 sailing vessels and 337 steamers; and in ballast, 191 sailing vessels and 7 steamers; the total burden being 312,275 tons. The mercantile marine of Austria, in January, 1864, consisted of 9491 vessels of 336,200 tons burden, and 33,695 sailors. The vessels were divided into 63 steamers with a force of 121,110 horse-power, and the following sailing vessels, viz: 533 sea-going, 2090 coasters, and 6205 fishing barks, lighters, etc. The value of the merchandise that passed through the custom houses of Austria, in 1863, was: Imports by land, 214 million florins; by sea, 40 million florins; exports by land, 239 million florins; by sea, 52 million florins.

Previous to October 20, 1860, the whole legislative authority of the empire was vested in the Emperor, who exercised supreme control in all the provinces, except Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania, the Diets being intrusted only with the power of apportioning the supplies to be contributed to the different districts, in accordance with the laws on financial affairs framed by the Emperor and transmitted to them to be registered. To remove the deep-seated dissatisfaction which had existed from long before the insurrection of 1848, the Emperor, however, at the date named, granted a Constitution to the non-Hungarian States, and reaffirmed the ancient Constitutions of Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania. This Constitution, and subsequent concessions made February 26, 1861, granted to the Austrian Imperial Parliament the regulation of all subjects of legislation in regard to the non-Hungarian Provinces, except those reserved specially to the Provincial Diets, and fixed the law of representation, and an Imperial message of May 1, 1862, decreed the responsibility of Ministers.

The Imperial Parliament consists of two chambers. The upper chamber, or House of Lords, is composed of the great princes of the Imperial family, sixty-two hereditary chiefs of noble families of high rank, from their extensive territorial possessions, the Archbishops and Bishops of princely rank, and forty-seven members appointed for life. The lower chamber, or House of Representatives, is composed of three hundred and forty-three members of the Diets of the non-Hungarian provinces appointed by the direct vote of the Diets. In Hungary the ancient monarchy and the constitutional Parliament are now fully restored, and Francis Joseph only rules in that country as King, and not as Emperor.

The Fall of Frankfort.

From the World.

The battle of Aschaffenburg, of which we have as yet the merest telegraphic intelligence, may be said to have been fought at the very gates of the Federal city of Frankfort. Whether the Prussian troops engaged in it were under the command of Manteuffel or of Falkenstein we do not yet know; but when we remember that we received by the last steamer the news of a battle fought at Kissingen, in Bavaria, between the army of Falkenstein and a portion of the Federal forces, and that from Kissingen a fine road leads southwestwardly a little more than forty miles to Aschaffenburg, the inference would seem not to be unreasonable that the Bavarians, who reported themselves to have had the better of Falkenstein at Kissingen, were in fact beaten by him at that pleasant watering-place, and that the subsequent victory of the Prussians at Aschaffenburg has not only compelled the evacuation of Frankfort, but secured the junction of the two divisions of the western army of Prussia, just as the victory of Gitschin secured the junction of her two grand eastern armies and led directly to the crowning triumph at Sudowa, or Koniggratz, as the victors see fit to baptize it. One of the probable immediate results of this western battle will be to detach from the Austrian alliance the already hesitating Grand Duke of Baden, who is exposed by it to the full shock of the vengeance of Prussia. Another will be to put the unlucky Duke of Nassau absolutely into the power of the puissant monarchy with which he has been unwise enough to quarrel most ostentatiously. Still a third will be to uncover the western flank both of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and so to paralyze the efforts of these powers to carry help to the sorely straitened Kaiser.

Aschaffenburg lies on the river Main, and on the line of the Hanau Railway, just about twenty-five miles southeast of Frankfort, and some forty miles east of the Federal fortress of Mayence. It is a picturesque old town, once the capital of the Electors of Mayence, from whom it was taken in 1814 to be given to Napoleon's newly created King of Bavaria by the allies, who, having overthrown, the creator spared not a few of his creatures. Its four-square old castle has seen many a sharp fight and many a wondrous shuffle of the cards of fate; but it has never got itself before into history in any connection so important as now.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

ARSON.—It is but a few days since that we had to record a case of arson. It is very seldom that cases of this kind come up before our courts. We present another case, occurring some time ago. Yesterday, at two o'clock, Samuel Stearn, Elizabeth Stearn and Emma Keyser, had a hearing before Recorder Eneu on a charge of arson. Fire Marshal Blackburn testified that the defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Stearn, occupied a two-story dwelling, No 158 Brown street, where they kept a small grocery store, and were engaged in buying and selling rags, etc. On the 28th of May, in the evening, fire was discovered in the second story. It was soon extinguished. At the time the fire originated there was no person present in the house, except Mrs. Stearn and Emma Keyser, a domestic.

The fire was in the rags in the second story. There was considerable excitement in the neighborhood, but after this was over, and everybody had left, except one neighbor, there was a second alarm. This fire was found to be near a doorway in the second story. It was communicated to some dresses. This was extinguished. The next morning, a third fire was discovered by a police officer, who gave the alarm to Mrs. Stearn and Emma Keyser, who were alone in the house. After the second fire, a neighbor, who asserted that there were witches on the premises, drove a nail into one of the doors in the second story. The next morning this was broken.

Mr. Stearn had lately purchased a house in the neighborhood, and was preparing to remove, and as the time of the fire he had about $50 in stock, on which there was an insurance of $250. There was also a moderate insurance on the furniture and clothing. But the best of the clothing was packed up ready for removal. The circumstances of the fire induced the Fire Marshal to believe that the third fire was communicated by Emma Keyser. She was accused of the crime, and she confessed it, but asserted that it was through the persuasion of Mrs Stearn. She further stated that Mr. and Mrs Stearn had arranged the whole matter. The first two fires were the work of Mrs. Stearn, while the third was communicated by herself.

She also testified that she overheard Mr. and Mrs Stearn discussing the fire. Mr. Stearn went to Washington in the morning, and after he left Mrs. Stearn instructed witness to get the ironing done so that they could move. The two fires were communicated without the knowledge of witness. The next morning Mrs Stearn induced her to fire the upper portion of the building, telling her that no one would know of it. Her object in having a third fire was because the first two fires had failed to accomplish the design of the parties.

After the hearing, the Recorder held all the parties in $1000 each to answer at Court.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 11 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the basement of Biddle's hardware store No 509 Commerce street. The alarm was at once given, and the firemen were soon on the ground. At first the whereabouts of the fire was not known, and a considerable quantity of water was thrown on the upper portion of the building. In the meantime the spread of the flames among the straw and rubbish in the cellar gave notice of the exact locality of the fire, and the firemen then soon mastered it. Considerable damage was done to the stock by the water. This should serve as a warning to prevent the reckless use of water, which is often of tenfold more damage than the fire itself.

DR. PAUL M BRENAN, the eminent physician and surgeon from Dublin, invites every one who is diseased to call upon him. The most astonishing cures are being effected daily. Consultations free and strictly confidential. Office, No. 835 Race street, Philadelphia.

BARNUM'S MONUMENT.—
Says Barnum, "I like not to trust
To others, when from hence
I've gone, to decorate my dust
Regardless of expense."

"So, on a tomb that looks right gay
I'll soon expend my pelf.
Though, as they view it, men shall say,
'Erected by himself!'
Yes, if I could, I'd rear it tall,
And beautiful as 'Jo ver Hall.'"

Summer Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'—all kinds, styles, and sizes, selling at prices lower than the lowest elsewhere.
RENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

CLERGYMEN owe it as a duty to their flocks, as well as to themselves, to maintain, as far as may be, a sound state of body. The days are gone when health was considered to be inconsistent with holiness. The nature of their duties imposes upon Clergymen a mode of life not the most compatible to perfect physical health. They live a life too purely sedentary; they use the brain too much, and the muscles too little. Hence, by sympathy the secretive functions are enfeebled, and act imperfectly. To remedy this, medicines are required. So thoroughly is the proprietor of *MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS* aware of the priceless value to the whole community of the services of this branch of the learned professions, that he will gladly furnish, free of cost, this medicine to clergymen of every denomination, not only for their own personal use, but to be given to those who are unable to purchase, whom they may encounter in their constant rounds of mercy. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

TALKING—
Some bitter Frenchman, late about,
With industry at length found out
How many words in day or week
A man could undertake to speak.

But when he came to woman's tongue,
Found now *that* instrument was hung,
He straight surrendered in despair,
And said he couldn't count words there!

Nor could he count, should he essay,
The words of praise, from day to day,
Of those admiring folks who are
Applauding garments from the "STAR."

A full line of seasonable Clothing on hand, comprising much finer grades of LINENS AND ALPACAS *than are usually gotten up for ready-made sales*, as well as the usual stock of lower-priced goods.
PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.

IF CHOLERA COMES, no one can be sure of avoiding it by fleeing to the country. Those who leave the city also place themselves at a distance from medical advice; they should, therefore, have with them, ready for instant use, a medicine whose efficacy is known and proved. Such a medicine is pre-eminently *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE*. Provided with this, and not neglecting the ordinary sanitary precautions, we need be under no serious apprehension should the disease make its appearance upon our shores. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

YOU MAY CURE YOURSELF of Headache, Weak Stomach, or Indigestion, or Biliousness, or Catarrh, or a Bad Cold, or Sore Throat, or Hoarseness, or Liver Complaint, or Piles, or Constipation, or Rheumatism, or Sore or Weak Eyes, or Salt Rheum, or Kidney Disease, or General Debility, or even Asthma, with Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics. Buy either a case for your travelling companion or family, or purchase the Specific for your present ailment
HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICINE COMPANY,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

KEEP IT HANDY FOR SUDDEN EMERGENCIES.—An attack of Cholera is generally preceded by a slight Diarrhœa or derangement of the bowels, which, when properly treated, checks, and often eradicates the dread disease in its incipiency. No better remedy can be found for this Diarrhœa, or for any affection of the Bowels, than JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM—a safe, prompt, and effective medicine, which has maintained its popularity for 30 years, and which everybody would do well to provide themselves with. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE PEOPLE have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. Dr. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Pain Killer is having so large a sale in this city. We have every reason for believing it to be an almost never failing cure for pain, and as such, is a medicine no family should be without.—*Montreal Pilot.*
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

PAUL M. BRENAN, M. D. Consultations free. Office, No 835 Race street, Philadelphia. All diseases treated.

7 30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FOR THE CONVENTION.—Conservatives do not rip and tear because things are not always exactly right neither does the conservative clothing sold at Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the Continental. Call and see it.

PRICES REDUCED.—Beautiful style Photographs, of superior execution and finish, made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Rare chance. The best and cheapest. Improve the opportunity.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

POPULAR TAILORING,—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

VAN NESS—POPE.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. Enoch H. Supplee, Mr. HARMAN B VAN NESS, of Beaufort, S. C., to Miss MATILDA POPE, of this city.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 24th instant, after a short illness, JOSEPH ALLEN, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1244 Otis street, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Kensington.

GRAFF.—On the 26th instant, JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Mary Graff, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Southwark Steam Fire Engine Co., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 904 S Third street, on Monday afternoon, 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

HAVENS.—July 26th, in the 3d year of her age, BLANCHE, only child of Willis D. and Hannie A. Havens.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, Monday, July 30th, from her parents' residence, No. 316 North Twenty-first street.

HOOK.—On the 25th instant, LOUISA M., daughter of John and the late Sarah A. Hook, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, No. 417 South Thirteenth street, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

DYOTT.—On Wednesday, July 25th, GEORGE DYOTT, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lower Merion Baptist Church.

SCORD.—On the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, JOSEPHINE, wife of John Scord, and daughter of Charles and Sarah Sanders, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 19 Davis street, Nicetown, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Germantown.

WINION.—On the 26th instant, WILLIAM F. WINION, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Mount Airy Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Allen's lane, Mount Airy, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL $150 000. PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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7 27§

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools, in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President at Bethlehem on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13t8 15

CLOTHING.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$25 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing; 50 per cent. in style unsurpassed.
4 7 8mrp FARR, No. 18 NINTH St., above Chesnut

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, Sharpe & Thomson.

General Partners { PLINY E. CHASE, CHARLES SHARPE, EDGAR L. THOMSON.
Special Partner, J. ELGAR THOMSON.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1866.

We, the undersigned, will continue the Iron Foundry business, at the old stand, No. 209 N. SECOND Street, under the name and style of SHARPE & THOMSON.
CHARLES SHARPE,
EDGAR L. THOMSON.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1866. 7 25 6t*

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

5 barrels Killikinick Smoking Tobacco, 12 boxes Tobacco Scraps, 5 hogsheads Tobacco Scraps, 5 tierces Tobacco Scraps, 1 large Press, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Stove and Pipe.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1866 7 17 tu th s 4t

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third.
THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 42 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.			Cents.
1,	Cures	**Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations..	25
2,	"	**Worms**, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic.	25
3,	"	**Crying**-Colic or Teething of Infants	25
4,	"	**Diarrhœa** of children or adults.....	25
5,	"	**Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic..	25
6,	"	**Cholera**-Morbus, Vomiting.....	25
7,	"	**Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis.....	25
8,	"	**Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache...	25
9,	"	**Headaches**, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	"	**Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11,	"	**Suppressed**, or painful Periods....	25
12,	"	**Whites**, too profuse Periods.....	25
13,	"	**Croup**, Cough, difficult Breathing...	25
14,	"	**Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	"	**Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains..	25
16,	"	**Fever & Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	"	**Piles**, blind or bleeding.....	50
18,	"	**Ophthalmy**, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	"	**Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	"	**Whooping-Cough**, violent Coughs	50
21,	"	**Asthma**, oppressed Breathing.....	50
22,	"	**Ear Discharges**, impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	**Scrofula**, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	"	**General Debility**, Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	**Dropsy**, and scanty Secretions.....	50
26,	"	**Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding.	50
27,	"	**Kidney-Disease**, Gravel.....	50
28,	"	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions**, involuntary Discharges.....	1.00
29,	"	**Sore Mouth**, Canker.....	50
30,	"	**Urinary Weakness**, wetting bed.	50
31,	"	**Painful Periods**, with Spasms...	50
32,	"	**Sufferings** at change of life.....	1.00
33,	"	**Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1.00
34,	"	**Diphtheria**, ulcerated Sore Throat.	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in mor

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Was Jefferson Davis Implicated in the Assassination?

THE Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives presented their report yesterday in regard to the complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the plot to assassinate President LINCOLN. The report is extremely voluminous, and treats of a number of subjects entirely irrelevant to the matter under consideration, extending to the treatment of Union prisoners, the conduct of CLAY, TUCKER, and others to free Confederate prisoners, and all topics in which the Rebels violated the laws of nations or of Christianity. We have read the entire report, and confess that, while it proves that the conduct of the leading traitors was in opposition to the dictates of humanity, yet, at the same time, it fails utterly to give any legal proof that JEFFERSON DAVIS assisted or knew of the plot to remove the President of the United States by the bullet of a murderer. We do not propose to look at that portion of the document which relates to any other charge than that of the assassination, and this will cut off all except the close of the document.

It would seem that the Rebels in Canada were ready to "pause at nothing to aid the cause," and there seems to be evidence that MR. CLAY and others were in possession of the fact that an attempt was to be made, and that BOOTH was to make it. The entry made on the official record of the Rebel War Department in reference to physician's pay, and immediately following it a reference to Dr. J. W. BOOTH, makes it probable that the physician's fund was partially, at least, paid to the murderer to keep him in the employ of the Confederacy. It might follow, by inference, that the President of the Confederacy was aware of the intention, but in a case of life and death, an inference can hardly be considered as evidence.

In regard to the idea having been entertained by DAVIS, there can be no doubt. We have given us no less than three letters, each proposing to rid the South of its leading enemies—some by a species of infernal machine, another by a misterious agency, name not given, while a gigantic gunpowder plot was to send the bodies into the air, and the souls to heaven, of all our leading legislators. DAVIS, it seems, entertained these propositions, and did not oppose them, or, at least, his endorsement does not give us any clue to an opposition. The formal, stereotyped phrases are used, and the communications are respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of War. But, while there is no opposition, there is also no approval hinted at. A reference merely is ordered, and that without comment. What may have occurred in the private interview between the Cabinet and the Rebel chief, none can tell; but, certainly, justice will not allow us to hold him responsible, when no account is given.

The most damaging testimony against DAVIS is afforded by his speech in which he merely remarked on hearing of the attempted murder—"Well, General, I do not know; if it were to be done at all, it were better that it were well done; and if the same had been done to ANDY JOHNSON, the beast, and Secretary STANTON, the job would then be complete." The Committee naturally observe, "These are not the words of a man who was either grieved or surprised, but rather the unpremeditated declaration of one who realizes that a crime which he anticipated had been committed but in part only, at a moment too late to save a cause already rendered desperate by the conflicts and disasters of war."

From his own confession that it was doubtful whether it was not best, and the complete coolness displayed in the receipt of such astonishing intelligence, it may be inferred that he was at least cognizant that attempts were to be made, even if not aware of the special day on which the effort was to be consummated. But, as we have before remarked, it is merely an inference.

We must hence conclude that, so far as the Committee is concerned, they have not succeeded in throwing any new light upon the subject, but that, in fact, they have rather confouding the evidence heretofore given. It will be remembered that a number of witnesses filed affidavits in the War Department purporting to repeat the conversation held in Richmond between DAVIS, BENJAMIN, and JOHN H. SURRATT, and that the affidavits agreed in all substantial particulars. The Committee, in search of further information, summoned these men before them, but in asking for bread they were given a stone. These witnesses frankly confessed that they had perjured themselves, that not a word was true that they had sworn to, and that all their declarations were utterly false. The Committee are naturally in a dilemma, unable to decide whether the falsehood was in the first or in the revised testimony. However, it is a matter of small legal consequence, as it is simply absurd to place any reliance on any statement of men who are willing to brand themselves as perjurers. Such evidence is received at zero, and count for nothing on a trial.

We are, therefore, compelled to conclude that, so far as legal evidence heretofore adduced is concerned, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS was not implicated in the plot of assassination. We believe him sufficiently bad to join in any such scheme, but that he was engaged is not proven, and in common law no man is required to prove himself innocent. The Committee, however, give vent to the following significant sentence, which leads us to hope that what is now dark may be thoroughly revealed:—

"The evidence in possession of the Committee connecting JEFFERSON DAVIS with the assassination of President LINCOLN justifies the Committee in saying that there is probable cause to believe that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed; but the investigations which have been made by the War Department and by the Committee have not resulted in placing the Government in possession of all the facts in the case. It is probable, however, that the further prosecution of the investigation by the Committee and by the officers of the Government will result finally in a full development of the whole transaction."

The Last Hours of the XXXIXth Congress.

By the time the reader of our fourth edition shall see THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, the most important session of the Congress of the United States will have been concluded. At four o'clock this afternoon the National Legislature adjourns *sine die*. There is always something impressive in the death of a vast deliberative body. To think of the evil or the good which may flow from its action, and pause to examine its omissions and commissions is a good theme for the moralist. And now, as the Thirty-ninth Congress lies dying, let us glance at the events of its life. Coming into power at a time when the States of our Union were in a state of semi-revolution, or at least in the act of undergoing a process of recrystallization, it undertook to mould the Rebel population into such a renewed relationship as would forever expunge all treason from their thoughts. With this mighty work before it, it has occupied months in taking testimony and in perfecting a plan o and the national good. That plan, a wise, practical, and judicious one, has been concluded and submitted to the various States. So far as reconstruction was concerned, it has done its whole duty.

The important question of bounties to our soldiers was taken up, and although every effort was made to so modify the idea that our defenders might be rewarded, yet the taxes not be increased, the fruition of the effort had not been reached up to four o'clock this morning.

The Tariff bill, after sustaining a defeat in its mongrel form, had been ordered to be postponed until next December, but late last night a temporary skeleton bill was sent to the President for his signature. It will do better than that apology for protection which came from the House some six weeks since.

The plan of funding the national debt has not received that action which its importance deserved, and was only adopted a few days since. In the form in which it was passed, it is doubtful whether it will be found suitable for a permanent form. We anticipate that a more definite and complete bill will be needed, and that in December it will once more come before the House. What is needed is a definite bond like British consols, with a distinct name, which the bill does not provide for.

The States have been reimbursed for moneys advanced.

The neutrality laws have been properly modified.

A liberal Pension bill has been passed.

The omnibus bill will probably be attended to to-day, and all matters which require immediate attention placed on such a footing that until next December nothing can occur, so far as the measures of Congress are concerned, to mar our national harmony.

To its members can be said, "Good servants, well done." With a purity of purpose commendable, with a courage and a conscience seldom found in a representative body, they have acted their parts, have fought a good fight, and performed their duty, as God has revealed it unto them. They now return to a gratified constituency, who will, in many cases, show its favor by placing once more its interests in the hands of those who have heretofore proved true to their trust.

LIVING ON £200 A YEAR.—We publish to-day, on our first page, the commencement of a spicy little novelette, which will be continued on Monday and Tuesday, and concluded on Wednesday afternoon. It originally appeared in Great Britain, where it had an immense sale, and has recently been republished in pamphlet form by LORING, of Boston. In order to give it a yet more extended and still cheaper form, we make place for it in our columns. It will be found most useful and instructive to young housekeepers, and at the same time is so pleasantly told as to avoid any appearance of dictatorial lecturing. It is for sale in our city by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chesnut street, and G. W. PITCHER, No. 808 Chesnut street.

ONE of the inconveniences of the joint resolution in regard to the admission of members into either House occurred yesterday. The Senate was willing to admit Judge PATTERSON, but the House refused. When either House is willing to admit a member we consider that, as a matter of courtesy and of right, the other should concur. The sentiment of the Senate was so decided that we are surprised at the refusal of the lower Branch. Judge PATTERSON is an undoubted Unionist—a man of unswerving loyalty, and an able gentleman. He held office only to save from persecution the oppressed, and now to be refused admittance seems to us worse than unjust—it is captious, it is tyrannical!

HOW THEY TREAT THE SOLDIERS IN INDIANA.—The Indianopolis *Journal* says:—"Let any State in the Union beat this ticket of the Republican Union party of Indiana!"

FOR STATE TREASURER.
Major-General NATHAN KIMBALL.

FOR CONGRESS.
First District—Major-Gen. WILLIAM HARROW.
Second—Maj.-Gen. WALTER QUINTUS GRESHAM.
Third—Major-General MORTON C. HUNTER.
Fourth—Brigadier-General IRA G. GROVER.
Fifth—Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON JULIAN.
Sixth—Major-General JOHN COBURN.
Seventh—Major-Gen. HENRY C. WASHBURNE.
Ninth—Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

WE ARE SORRY to see that the House had not nerve enough to vote to increase its own salary. Its rejection by so decided a majority looks like sycophancy to the howl which has been raised by certain journals who delight in straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. We think Messrs. COOPER, JENCKES, and RANDALL deserve great credit for their manly effort to have themselves paid what is in justice demanded. The opposition does not come from the public, but from those demagogues who cry economy when thousands are involved, but argue for liberality when millions are needed to perfect a private enterprise.

SECRETARY HARLAN has left the Cabinet, and will take his seat in the Senate at the commencement of the Fortieth Congress. His successor is the Hon. ORVILLE H. BROWNING, late Senator from Illinois, and a gentleman of decided ability.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, July 28.

Senate Confirmation.

The Senate, some time last night confirmed the nomination of Mr. Browning, to be Secretary of the Interior. The President, and all the members of his Cabinet are at the Capitol to-day, in the Vice-President's room, attending to business in connection with the bills which require their examination, and the signature of the President.

Murder in Maryland.

Charles Clements, a butcher of this city, was killed by a boy in a store in Prince George's County, Md., last evening.

Paris Exposition.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed as Commissioners for the United States to the Paris Exposition:—

Louis Agassiz, of Massachusetts; Henry D. Alsany, of Michigan; Henry Farling, of Oregon; James H Bowen, of Illinois; Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York; John P. Kennedy, of Maryland; J. Lawrence Smith, of Kentucky; John Ericsson, of New York; William Slade, of Ohio.

Jefferson Davis and the Assassination Plot.

The Committee on the Judiciary have made a report, in which they say it is notorious that Jefferson Davis was guilty of the crime of treason, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and the Committee are of opinion that there are no obstacles to a speedy and impartial trial which can be removed by legislation. They say the evidence in possession of the Committee connecting Jefferson Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln justifies them in saying that there is probable cause to believe that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed; but the investigations which have been made by the War Department and by the Committee, have not resulted in placing the Government in possession of all the facts in the case. It is probable, however, that the further prosecution of the investigation by the Committee, and by the officers of the Government, will result finally in a development of the whole transaction. The capture of the Rebel archives has put the Government in possession of a mass of letter, papers, and documents of various kinds, only a portion of which has as yet been examined.

Sales of Railroads.

It appears from a statement made by the War Department, relative to the sale of railroads and railroad stocks in Southern States by the Quartermaster-General, that the amount of such sales for cash was $3 403 402 22 and for credit $7,415,962 30. General McCullam says, the greater portion of this property had been on hand and in use a long time, and though the prices obtained were below the cost with some exceptions, they are believed to be very favorable to the Government. The sales on credit were better than those for cash. In order to secure the payment for sales on credit, companies purchasing were required to give bonds in double the amount of property transferred to them. These bonds are all on file in the War Department. They give the Government a lien upon the property, and require prompt payments of all installments of purchase money. A great number of companies have failed to comply strictly with the terms of their bonds, but owing to the prostrate condition of the roads, and the expense of repairing them, it is believed they are actually unable to meet their obligations. It is thought that an attempt to enforce immediate payment would arrest the operation of the roads and defeat the very purpose had in view in making credit sales. The roads all manifest a willingness to meet their engagements, and a large proportion of the payments already made have been cash. All moneys accruing to their credit for transportation of troops, supplies, and the mails, are stopped against them and applied in liquidation of their indebtedness, and it is confidently believed that in this manner the whole amount will ultimately be secured.

Evasion of Revenue Laws.

The act of Congress, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines on the payment of the appraised value of certain articles seized by Collectors of Customs, valued at less than $1000, for violation or evasion of the Revenue laws, has had the effect to precipitate a vast amount of labor on the Department. It is rapidly becoming a branch of business of great importance to the country, affecting as it does some very fine technical points. It is estimated that cases involving over $15,000 are being received daily, and properly adjudicated.

Nomination Rejected.

The Senate has rejected J. Stokes, of Washington, appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. An attempt was made last night in Executive session to reconsider the vote by which Sloanaker was rejected as Collector of Internal Revenue in the First Pennsylvania District, but it failed. The Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed to report adversely upon the nomination of ex-Governor Johnston, of Pittsburg, to be Collector of Customs at Philadelphia.

—The articles entitled "Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence, by Heros Von Borcke, Chief of the Staff to General J. E. B. Stuart," which have appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, have been collected and published at Edinburgh, in two volumes, with a map. The real author of these Memoirs is said to be Mr. John R. Thompson, formerly editor of *The Southern Literary Messenger*.

—A serial story seems to be recognized now-a-days as something which no periodical should be without, and Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have accordingly added one to their popular *Every Saturday*. The current number contains the first part of Henry Kingsley's new story, "Silcote of Silcotes," reprinted from advance sheets of *Macmillan's Magazine*.

—Maurice Lenigan, an Irish writer, has just given to the world, in one volume, royal 8vo, "Limerick: its History and Antiquities, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, from the Earliest Ages; with copious Historical, Archæological, Topographical, Genealogical Notes and Illustrations; Maps, Plates, etc."

—A New York paper, speaking of the copyright bill recently introduced into the British Parliament by Lord Lyttelton, says that it secures to the author of a work of fiction the exclusive privilege of dramatizing his own novel "during his life, and *for seven years after his death*."

—Major-General L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. A., is contributing a series of articles on General Scott to the Philadelphia *City Item*. General Thomas gives many facts which have never before been related, and his articles are exceedingly interesting.

—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, famous a few years ago in the diplomatic world as Sir Stratford Canning, has published a volume of verses, entitled "Shadows of the Past." The veteran poet is 78 years old.

—Miss Freer, author of "The Married Life of Anne of Austria," has announced the History of her Regency, during the youth of Louis the Fourteenth, from published and unpublished sources.

—Bielock & Co. announce "In Vinculis, or the Diary of a Rebel Prisoner of War in Northern Prisons," by A. M. Kelly; and "Our Refugee Household," by Mrs. Louise Black.

—Dr. Madden, biographer of Lady Blessington, and author of "The United Irishmen, their Lives and Times," announces a History of Irish Periodical Literature.

—The ladies of Cedar Falls, Iowa, are indignant over a report that a peddler, who recently visited that town, selling corsets, and fitting them on the bodies of customers, etc., has since turned out to be a man dressed in feminine apparel.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, July 28, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which are in demand at full prices. 7·30s sold largely at 103⅛@103⅜, and 10-40s at 98½; 107¼ was bid for old 5-20s, and 109¼ for 6s of 1881. City loans are firmly held; the new issue sold at 99½, and old do. at 94¼.

Railroad shares are in fair demand. Catawissa preferred sold at 38, no change; Camden and Amboy at 122, no change; Norristown at 68½, no change; Reading at 55⅞, an advance of ¼; Minehill at 55½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 31¼, a decline of ¼; North Pennsylvania at 38, a decline of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 64½, no change; 122 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56¼ for Pennsylvania Railroad; and 56 for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21¼@21½; 38 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 53 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 18½ for Hestonville.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35½ for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 57¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 115 for Morris Canal preferred.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 225 for North America; 143 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 52½ for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 83 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65½ for City; and 65½ for Corn Exchange.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 150¼; 11 A. M., 150⅜; 12 M., 150½; 1 P. M., 150½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000	U S 7 30s Aug.	103⅛	$500 City 6s new.... 99½
$200	do.....	103⅛	100 sh Cata pf....b30 38
$1000	do.....s5.	103⅜	200 sh do ...lots. 38
$650	U.S 7 30s July	103⅜	70 sh Cam & Am.is.122
$2000	do.....	103⅜	7 sh Norris'n R... 58½
$15000	do.....lots.	103⅞	100 sh Read.....2d 55⅛
$1000	do	103⅜	5 sh do..... 55⅜
$750	do....Jun	103⅜	25 sh Minehill..... 55⅜
$2,000	U S 10-40s coup	98½	10 sh Pa & E..... 31⅛
$10000	do.....	98½	100 sh 13th & 15th... 21½
$2000	City 6s, old....	94½	

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	150	150¼
American Silver, 4s and 4s	141	143
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	13⅛	13⅜
" " July, 1864	12⅛	12⅜
" " August, 1864	12⅛	12⅜
" " October, 1864	11⅛	11⅜
" " Dec., 1864	10⅛	10⅜
" " May, 1865	7⅞	8
" " August, 1865	6¼	6½
" " Sept., 1865	5⅞	6
" " October 1865	5⅛	5½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 28.—Cotton is very quiet. Small sales of Middlings at 36c., for Upland. The market is nearly bare of this quality the bulk of the stock here consisting of low Middling and under.

There is but little Quercitron Bark here. The last sale of No 1 was at $35 ₰ ton.

Coffee is held very firmly. Small sales of Laguayra at 27¾c., and Rio at 25¾@28 cents. In Sugar and Molasses no change.

The Flour Market is extremely quiet, but prices remain without essential change. About 1000 bbls. were disposed of in lots, at $6 87½@7 25 per barrel for superfine; $8@8 50 for extra; new wheat do at 11; Northwestern extra family at $9@9 50; Ohio do at $11; and fancy at $12·50@14 as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are very quiet. Small sales of the former at $5 75@6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of Wheat are small and it is held firmly. Sales of 3000 bushels new Southern red at $2 70 ₰ bushel. In white nothing doing. Rye is steady at $1. Corn has advanced one cent. Sales of 3000 bushels at 95 cents for yellow and 92 cents for mixed. Oats are steady. Sales of 1200 bushels new Delaware at 55 cents; 1000 bushels Northwestern at 52 cents; and 2000 bushels Ohio at 60 cents.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2 24, and Ohio at $2 29.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Preaching To-morrow 10½ A. M., by Rev. N. M. PRICE. Subject, "Who is my Friend?" *

☞ REV. N. M. PRICE, PASTOR OF THE Lutherbaum, Twelfth and Oxford streets, will preach in WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH, To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Come—all come. *

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—Dr. CATTELL, President of Lafayette College, will preach To-morrow, morning and evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ GERMAN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on Sabbath morning, July 29, by Rev. WILLIAM E LUCKENBACK.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH.—THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Preaching To-morrow at 10 A. M. by Rev. HENRY D. MOORE.

☞ THE REV. M. CHAPIN WILL preach in the CENTRAL CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, on Sabbath morning. *

☞ UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JAMES NEILL, 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. CARROW at 8 P. M.

☞ RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. PAULL To-morrow at 10½.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

☞ PHILADELPHIA, JULY 26, 1866.—At a meeting of the gentlemen engaged in Ship Building which was held at the residence of Mr. Preston Brearley, No 1043 Beach street, Mr John W Lynn was chosen President, and Mr. Preston Brearley as Secretary.

Whereas Having learned with feelings of deep regret of the death of one of our fraternity MR. JAMES HOUSE, we hereby desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with his family and friends in this their trying bereavement; therefore, be it

Resolved That while we bow with submission to the decrees of Divine Providence, we feel that we have lost a true and faithful brother and Ship Carpenter, and the community an estimable and enterprising citizen, and we a true friend.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body, on (this) Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
G. MORRIS DOUGHTY, } Committee.
PRESTON BREARLEY.

It

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PORTLAND RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged by the Executive Committee	$12 682 50
Received since "from a Yankee"	50 00
J & H Borie	100 00
Newbold, Son & Aertsen	100 00
W. W. Keen	50 00
J. H. Hopkins	10 00
C. T.	50 00
Abraham Baker	30 00
Cash	30 00
Field & Kesmile	50 00
Howell & Brothers	100 00
Dr. George Hamilton	20 00
Samuel C. Morton	50 00
S. W. R.	20 00
A. C. E.	5 00
Townsend, Wheten & Co.	100 00
C. J. Yerkes, Jr., & Co.	25 00
Charles Emory & Co.	25 00
J. E. Lowars & Co.	20 00
E. C. Pratt & Brother	15 00
J. W. Derrickson	5 00
W. Pratt	2 00
Drexel & Co.	250 00
Cooper & Graeff	50 00
Joseph H. Frotier	25 00
Harvey Thomas	15 00
E Bishop	10 00
L. W. Femerick	10 00
W. Duckett	5 00
"Pilots' Office," by J. Maul	33 00
Bizes & Brother	10 00
John C. Danah	25 00
Cash	2 00
Warren, Gregg & Morris	150 00
Hoop & Kibby	100 00
Charles Vezin & Co.	100 00
W. P. Wistach	100 00
Charles Richardson	100 00
Stuart & Brother	50 00
Wain, Leaming & Co.	50 00
Haddock, Reed & Co.	50 00
Marshall Hill	25 00
Mellor, Barnes & Mellor	25 00
H. P & W. P Smith	25 00
Jessup & Moore	100 00
Charles Megarge & Co.	50 00
Sherman & Co.	10 00
Samuel Bradford	20 00
Cain, Hacker & Cook	50 00
G. C. Morris & Co.	25 00
Castner, Stickney & Wellington	25 00
Cash	25 00
Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.	25 00
Wanemacher & Maxfield	10 00
Cash	5 00
J. B Lippincott & Co.	100 00
James B. Rodgers	10 00
Cash (J. A. B. & Co.)	10 00
Cash (J. B. & Co.)	10 00
Cash (W. & I.)	5 00
	$15,229 50

G. A. WOOD, Chairman,
No 237 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.
C. W. CUSHMAN, Treasurer,
No 128 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1t

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office, No 224 South Delaware Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1866.

7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OFFICIAL EDITION
OF THE
NEW STAMP LAW,
Which Takes Effect August 1, 1866,
FOR SALE AT STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
AND
No. 103 South FIFTH Street.
7 28 4t

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Felix Halt, the Radical, by the author of Adam Bede.....60 cents
How I Managed my House on $1000 a year.....40 cents
Professor Blot's Lectures on Cookery.....25 cents
Sixteen new and elegant Card Photographs; plain 10 cents; colored, 20 cents each.

All the New Books, Photographs, and Photo-Albums at less than publishers' prices.

G. W. PITCHER,
7 27 2t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—A PURCHASER, OR FIRM TO purchase, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BUSHELS CHARCOAL, to be delivered in Philadelphia or New York this fall.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE WOOD AND CHARCOAL BUSINESS, with three thousand dollars capital.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER AND HOTEL BUSINESS, with two to six thousand dollars capital—all on Eastern Shore, Maryland. For further particulars or an interview with the advertiser, address "H. D.," Room 45, Jones' Exchange Hotel, Dock street, Philadelphia, or this office, after four days. 7 28 3t*

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
7 28 6mrp **No. 913 ARCH Street.**

EVANS & WATSON
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
WAREROOMS
FROM
No. 16 South FOURTH Street,
TO
No. 811 CHESNUT St.,

Where they have on hand a large assortment of their celebrated FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, for bank, mercantile or dwelling house use. They are secured by the best locks, are furnished with wrought iron inside doors, are guaranteed free from dampness and never lose their fire proof qualities. It is to the interest of all desiring protection against either fire or burglars, to give us a call before purchasing, as our prices are lower than other makers.

EVANS & WATSON,
7 19 tuths6t4p No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 226 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

SALE OF LOTS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, TABLE GLASSWARE, FRUIT PRESERVING JARS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 9 o'clock sharp, in lots suitable for city and country retail storekeepers. A large assortment.
OVAL TEA TRAYS.
An invoice of Oval Tea Trays, assorted. 7 28 2t

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
HERNANI BAREGES,
LAWNS,
BLACK IRON BAREGES,
PERCALES,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
AND OTHER
DRESS GOODS,
6 16 ws6t 1]
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,
WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED
LINEN LAWNS,
At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for
WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 30 per cent. [7 23 12t4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,
Have taken the Store
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest
TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,
Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Only the best and purest goods sold.
TAKE NOTICE.
POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION
Of an article under any circumstances.
ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED
Without water, lard, or grease.
The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.
Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.
The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1 25, and $1·50.
The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.
The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.
Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.
THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
7 16 tuths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY.
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6mp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PERSONAL.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1·60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold, cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Tea as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address
WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.
B. ASHWORTH,
No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 7 26 1m4p

THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF OUR manufactured Tobacco in the city, heretofore under the management of P. KLAHR, is this day discontinued by mutual consent.
BRONSON & MESSENGER.
C. BRONSON.
7 26 3t* P. KLAHR, Agent.

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 20 South SEVENTH street. 4 7 1m

STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH.—When I first introduced the Nitrous Oxide Gas to the dental profession at New York, in 1863, it was a long time before the public and the profession were convinced that we could actually extract teeth without pain. But the new agent gained friends daily, and at the present writing we have extracted teeth for 14,126 patients, without the first failure or unpleasant effects from the gas, nor has any one said that he would have teeth drawn in any other way. All of these have signed our scroll, certifying that their teeth have been drawn without pain, or any unpleasant effects from the gas. In Philadelphia we have extracted teeth since the 12th of October last, for *two thousand seven hundred and forty-five* patients, with the same result in every case as in New York.

By employing the best dental skill for extracting (I pay one man for extracting $50 per week), and exercising great care to extract no teeth that can and ought to be saved by filling, we have removed all opposition to the gas, and nearly half our business now comes from patients sent to us by the medical and dental professions.

All our patients have added their names to a scroll certifying that their teeth were drawn without pain. We invite the public to call and see the list. Opposite their names they have written sentences like the following:—"*Very good*," "*A perfect miracle*." "*Never knew it*." "*Is it possible?*" "*No pain whatever*." "A painful reality dispelled by a pleasant dream." "Had a sweet dream; could not believe they were out."

One great advantage of the gas is, that it is entirely harmless, and can be breathed by the most delicate, nervous, and feeble patients without injury. Dr. Thomas, formerly of New York, who is to do the extracting for the future, is one of the most careful and successful operators in the profession, as all will testify who have been under his care. Dentists and members of the medical profession having patients desirous of having teeth extracted, are invited to call and witness operations.

G. Q. COLTON,
No. 737 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*

A GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE.—The man to whose lot fell an elephant in a prize-drawing has become a historical character. But he will soon be shorn of his laurels. In our eighth page will be found an advertisement to which the attention of our readers is called. It gives the details of a great gift enterprise, in which the premiums amount to nearly a million of dollars. The first prize is the celebrated Crosby Opera House of Chicago, one of the handsomest and most commodious buildings of the kind on the continent. The person who secures this as his premium will henceforth rank the elephant winner in a substantial manner.

Among the other prizes are Bierstadt's great painting of the "Yosemite Valley," California; Cropsey's "American Autumn," Schussele's "Washington Irving and his Friends," and other productions by many of the most distinguished artists of the country.

This great scheme had its origin in the embarrassments of Mr. Crosby, the builder and proprietor of the Opera House, who became financially involved by its construction to such an extent that he has found it necessary to part with the property. The whole enterprise is without a para lel in the history of prize-drawings; one which, by its very magnitude, and the immense value of some of the prizes, will present a temptation which few persons can resist. The endorsement of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Hoffman, of Illinois, J. C. Dore, Esq., President of the Chicago Board of Trade, and others of the leading business men of Chicago, is a sufficient guarantee of the good faith of those who have the management of the enterprise.

THE SUCCESS of Dr. von Moschzisker in the treatment of Deafness and Blindness, Throat, Lung, Chest diseases, and Catarrh, fully illustrates the progress of medical science in those branches. It shows what can be accomplished by one who devotes himself to special treatment of certain diseases. Dr von Moschzisker has not only given full proof by his published works how thoroughly he understands these maladies in all their forms, but by his actual success established the fact that they can be eradicated if rightly treated. Some two years ago he brought to the notice of the medical profession his new system of treating Deafness, Throat and Lung diseases, by the Atomizer, constructed by him, and we find now that this method is spoken of in almost every medical periodical as being the only sure one; and when we refer to the list of citizens who have witnessed his skill, we feel assured that no one who needs his services will longer delay consulting him. Numerous testimonials can be examined at his office, No. 1031 Walnut street.

THE WEATHER OF THE WEEK.—The week which goes out to-day has been one of the pleasantest of the season thus far. The days have not been scorching hot, and as a general thing it has been possible for every one with a clear conscience to sleep o' nights. The thermometer at Fourth and Chesnut streets has made the following respectable record:—

	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Monday	85	85	87	85
Tuesday	79	82	86	86
Wednesday	82	85	88	84
Thursday	81	84	86	84
Friday	81	84	87	85
Saturday	81	90		

THE GIPSIES.—Nelson Cooper, Samuel Cooper, Bendigo Palmer, and H. L. Palmer, four of the principal men attached to a band of gipsies, were arrested yesterday morning. They had a tent pitched on the side of the road in Blockley avenue, below Vine street, in the neighborhood of Sixty-fifth street. They had plenty of money, and had in their possession quite a number of valuable horses. Their annoyance to the neighbors by fighting and quarrelling was the immediate cause of the arrest. They were held in $300 bonds to keep the peace and fined, by Alderman Maul.

ARREST OF ANOTHER OF THE RIOTERS.—James Palley, suspected to be one of the men engaged in the late riot at Twenty-sixth and South streets, was arrested yesterday at Twenty-fourth and Lombard streets. He was held in $500 bail by Alderman Swift for a further hearing. The three other men, P. Devinney, T. Nulty, and John Monaghan had a hearing before Recorder Eneu yesterday and were held in $5000 each for riot, assault and battery with intent to kill, and rescue of prisoners; and the two former in $2000 additional for old offenses.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION IN INTERNAL REVENUE.—A decision of some importance to our citizens was made recently by Internal Revenue Commissioner Rollins, It is to the effect that when a tax for the grading or paving of streets is assessed by the municipal authorities, under municipal or other public laws, and the payment thereof is compulsory upon the persons against whom it is assessed, the amount actually paid by such persons should be allowed as a reduction from their respective incomes.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—ANOTHER WARNING.—Bernard McDevitt, of Philadelphia, in attempting to get on the excursion train for Atlantic City, on Thursday morning, while the train was in motion, was thrown under the cars, which passed over his right leg, crushing it horribly, and otherwise injuring him, rendering amputation of the leg necessary, which was skilfully performed by Dr. H. Gene Taylor. The unfortunate man died from his injuries, after lingering some hours.

A GOOD MOVEMENT—CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—During the past six weeks about one hundred young men have been added to the above organization, and have *resolved* themselves into a detective force. The good effects of this has already been seen, over one hundred persons having been brought to justice for violating the Sunday laws in selling liquor. Much credit is due Thomas Cochran, Esq., for his efforts in the cause of temperance in Camden.

A NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new Church of St. Anne, at Port Richmond, will be laid to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock, Bishop McGill, of Richmond, Va., will officiate on the occasion, assisted by a number of clergymen, and the sermon will be preached by Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, O. S. A. The cars of the Union Passenger Railroad run within two squares of the ground, commencing at 1 o'clock.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS.—PROTEST AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF WILLIAM B. THOMAS, COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.—Last evening we published a call for a meeting of the leading merchants of the city, to protest against the removal of Colonel Thomas from the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia. The call was subscribed by the following gentlemen:—

Stuart & Brother,	S. J. Comly & Co.,
Alex. G. Cattell & Co.,	S. J. Austin,
Hoffman & Kennedy,	J. T. Alburger & Co.,
Brooke & Pugh,	Thomas Fitzgerald,
Throdon Wilson,	Robt. Ervien,
George Keck,	Thos. Barnett & Son,
Tomlinson & Hill,	Lewis Bros. & Co.,
Etting & Co.,	Jno. H. Williams & Co.,
William Dunlap,	Sharpless, Rue & Co.,
Slter, Price & Co.,	Robt. H. Way,
Wernwag & Co.,	William Watson & Co.,
Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,	Thaw & Walker,
Charles Conrad,	Campbell, Knowles & Co.,
Brooks, Miller & Co.,	Canby & Hughes,
Amos R. Little & Co.,	Drexel & Co.

This morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, the meeting was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade. It was largely attended, and was called to order by C. H. Cummings, Esq.

S. Morrison Contes, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary.

Alexander G. Cattell, Esq., in stating the objects of the meeting, alluded to the great satisfaction which Colonel Thomas' administration of the Custom House had always given the merchants of the city, and the public at large. In conclusion, he offered the following series of resolutions:—

Whereas, This meeting of merchants has heard with extreme regret that President Johnson has exhibited an intention to remove from the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia Colonel William B. Thomas, one of our most enterprising, patriotic citizens, whose long residence here as an extensive business man renders him fully acquainted with the business of the city, and the character of its business men, and put in his place one who has never resided among us.

And whereas, Colonel Thomas has exhibited a brave, intensely loyal, and largely self-sacrificing character during and before the Rebellion.

And whereas, Without being required so to do, he has honorably made good to the United States at a cost to himself of near one hundred thousand dollars, a loss which accrued by reason of the dishonesty of a Cashier in the department; and whereas the business of the Custom House has been transacted notwithstanding the greatly increased complication and difficulties arising by the war, with promptness, courtesy, despatch and honesty heretofore unsurpassed,

And whereas, The office of Collector ought not necessarily to be considered a political office. Therefore it is by this meeting of merchants and citizens of all classes and shades of political opinion, animated by a common desire for the public good,

Resolved That we most earnestly and emphatically remonstrate against any change of appointment to fill the important post of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the speedy information be conveyed to President Johnson, that in our judgment the removal of Colonel Thomas and substitution of any other man as Collector of this port is earnestly deprecated by a very large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia interested in the operations of the Custom House.

Resolved, That the President of the United States and the Senate of the United States, are hereby earnestly requested to favor this community by continuing William B. Thomas Collector of the Port.

The reading of the resolutions was received with applause, and a motion made and seconded to pass them.

Before the question was taken, Mr. Thomason suggested an alteration, making the resolutions more emphatic as an expression of satisfaction on the part of the merchants. The resolutions were so modified, and then adopted unanimously.

A motion was made by E. D. Brooks, Esq., to appoint a committee of the Board of Trade to proceed to Washington and lay the resolutions adopted before the President and Congress. After considerable discussion the motion prevailed, the chairman being authorized to appoint as the committee such of the leading merchants, three in number, as were in a position to proceed at once to the Capital.

The meeting then adjourned.

FIRE, AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY EXCESSIVE USE OF WATER.—We have visited the scene of the late fire in Commerce street, and find the destruction to be even greater than was supposed. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The building was set on fire in two places. In the cellar a quantity of hay used in packing was set on fire, and burned the whole lower floor, precipitating it into the cellar.

In the third story, two or three barrels of kindling wood were lighted, and communicated to the shelving, and swept up the staircases and along the on the first floor and in the basement, and by fire ceiling, burning it almost through. In this building, occupied by Biddle & Co., the loss was chiefly by fire and water in the third, fourth, and fifth stories; the second story did not contain any stock of any account, being in course of preparation for storing. Biddle & Co's losses are roughly estimated at $50 000 in stock alone, and about $5000 on the building. They have insurance to the amount of $90 000 on the stock and about $26,000 on the building, distributed among a number of companies.

Heaton & Denckla, hardware, steel, etc., merchants, next door below, had their first-floor goods somewhat injured by the fire, which burned through, but their principal loss was by water in the cellar. They lost several thousand dollars. Covered by insurance.

W. A. Knight, hardware, lost about $5000, principally, if not wholly, from the water. Insured.

The rag and paper warehouse of Morgan, Stokes & Nixon had its stock injured by water to the extent of $6000. Covered by insurance.

The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. The building was shut up securely, but the transoms above the doors of the first floor were removed. Fire Marshal Blackburn was on the spot, making investigations. It is hoped the parties concerned in setting this place on fire will be caught, and made an example of. The whole amount of loss is about $130,000 at a rough estimate, and is fully covered by insurance.

The following are the insurances upon the properties damaged by the fire:—

On the stock of Messrs Biddle & Co.	
North American	$10,000
American	10,000
Pennsylvania Fire	10,000
Reliance	10,000
Delaware Mutual	10 000
State of Pennsylvania	5,000
Union Mutual	5 000
Royal	10,000
Security, New York	5,000
Market, New York	5,000
Washington, New York	5 000
Continental, New York	5 000
	$90,000
On the building:—	
Fire Association	$6,000
Liverpool and London	10,000
	$16,000
Loss to stock	75,000
Loss to building	3,0.0
On the stock of Messrs. Heaton & Denckla, which was badly damaged by water:—	
Pennsylvania Insurance Company	$15 000
America	10,000
North American	10,000
Liverpool and London	10,000
Ætna, Hartford	10,000
Delaware Mutual	5 000
Enterprise	5,000
Home, New York	5 000
Hartford	5,000
Springfield	5,000
	$80,000

Estimated loss, $50,000.

THE WILKESBARRE COURT HOUSE.—We learn from our exchanges that the Court House at Wilkesbarre has just been refitted, recoated, and refurnished by Mr. I. E. Walraven, of No 719 Chesnut street, in a style which has given great satisfaction to the Judges of the Supreme Court. The construction of the court room was such that the voices of the judges were almost inaudible, either to themselves or to the lawyers and spectators. This difficulty has been most artistically obviated, by combining and arranging the draperies on the north and south walls, so that the sound of the voices of the judges reaches every corner of the room with perfect distinctness. The aspect of the court-room has been vastly improved by the new draperies, which are of the most elegant description, crimson and gold predominating. A large eagle surmounts the canopy over the bench of the Chief Justice, and all the details are carried out with the utmost care. Mr. Walraven may well be proud of the achievement he has made at Wilkesbarre.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon two rascals named D. W. Pierce and J. E. Smith were arrested for entering a house No. 1745 North Eleventh street, and stealing therefrom dresses, jewelry, and whatever valuables they could lay their hands on, during the temporary absence of the owner. When arrested, they had disposed of their plunder. Alderman Harris held them in $1000 bail for a further hearing next Monday.

FIRES.—The flour and feed store of James Dickney, No. 1428 Richmond street, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The damage amounted to $650. The dwelling house, occupied by Mrs. McClain, corner of Richmond street and the Reading Railroad, was destroyed at the same time.

CHOLERA.—There were five cases of cholera reported at the Board of Health office since our report of yesterday. Of these three cases of death occurred. Thus far there does not appear to be any increase in the number of cases.

SHOVING THE QUEER.—Yesterday James Logan was arrested for attempting to pass counterfeit fifty-cent bills, and this morning he had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hibler. The principal evidence in the case was that of Mrs. Antoinette Painter, who, on being sworn, said:—That she lives at No. 937 South Fifth street; that last evening she was in the store of Mrs. Steele, No. 933 South Fifth street; another man came in while the defendant stood outside, and offered a note and passed it on Mrs. Steele; the defendant then came in and offered another note, which was not taken, as she had no change.

Mrs. Painter then followed the defendant, and pointed him out to Officer Keyser, and he was arrested and searched, and counterfeit fifty-cent notes found on him.

Logan was committed in default of $1500 to answer at Court.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—We were witnesses to a very curious circumstance that happened yesterday on Eighth street, near Zane. To put in the gas fixtures in one of the buildings, the workmen had dug down on both sides of the railroad, and extending underneath, so as to allow the cars and other vehicles to pass. A gentleman, accompanied by some ladies, in a carriage drawn by a pair of valuable horses, attempted to pass over, when one of the horses got frightened at the hole, and made a leap that took it clear into the hole on one side. Its haunches slipped so far under the road that men had to get to work with spade and shovel and dig it out. There were several hundred people flocking around the place of the occurrence, and by great exertions the animal was taken out of its very unpleasant predicament without being seriously injured.

BOYS IN BLUE TAKE NOTICE.—There are a great many claims against the Government by those who were in the service during the war, that, owing to a little informality, are rather obscure, and (highly vexatious to get settled, unless in the hands of some tried and experienced person who has made it his business to attend to such matters. Our noble braves who left their homes, their business, and every home attachment behind them for the field, certainly deserve all, and more than will ever be given them. We notice in the news from Washington that a bill has been passed (for the equalization of bounties; and in this connection would recommend all those having claims on this account to call on our friends Owens & Co. Mr. Owens, the principal of the firm, was connected with the War Department during the war for several years, and the valuable experience gained while there enables him to facilitate the collection of all claims of whatever kind against the Government. Our returned soldiers and sailors will always find him obliging and ready to give any information on theses objects at their office, No. 527 Chesnut street.

EXCELLENT CLOTHING
Excellent Clothing.
Excellent Clothing.
Excellent Clothing
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE LEAST EFFICIENT CLOTHES-Wringer, if it has rubber rollers will be found to save its cost in clothing, time, and labor. But above all others we confidently recommend the purchase of those having cog-wheels to the rollers, because we know them to be the most durable. They are for sale, with other kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COPPER TACKS, BEST SWEDES IRON, and common quality of Carpet Tacks, Leather-head and Tinned Tacks, Gimp Tacks, Brushmakers' Tacks, Hungarian and Shoe Nails, French Wire Nails, etc. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR IMMEDIATELY COOLING A GLASS of Soda Water, Lemonade, or other drinks, the Patent Ice Plane will be found most useful, as the ice is in such fine pieces as almost instantaneously to melt. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A DESIRABLE
UNITED STATES INVESTMENT.
United States Thirty-Year Registered Six Per Cent. Bonds,
FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
These Bonds cannot be paid off before 1896.
CALL, OR ADDRESS,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 23 6t5p No. 34 South THIRD Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED
This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.
The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
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FOURTH EDITION

FROM ASPY BAY, N. S.

NO NEWS FROM THE ATLANTIC CABLE

ASPY BAY, N. S., July 28.—We have had no communication with Newfoundland since the 21st inst., the news yacht having been held in waiting at Cape Ray, Newfoundland, by order of the Superintendent of the Newfound and line, for the purpose of despatching the earliest possible intelligence of the arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Heart's Content where she is now fully due.

CONGRESS.

[*Continued from our Third Edition.*]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

The Senate resumed its session at 10 A. M.

Mr. Sprague renewed his motion to take up the bill in relation to the awards for the capture of the assassins.

Pending the consideration of the above, Mr. Fessenden called up the resolution postponing the time of adjournment until 4 P. M. Passed.

The consideration of the bill for the distribution of the awards for the capture of Jeff. Davis and the assassins of the late President was continued.

On motion, that portion of the bill relating to the capture of Jeff. Davis was stricken out.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) said he would like to have satisfactory evidence that Booth was killed. He had never seen any. He had heard nothing but rumor. He would much prefer if Booth had been captured alive. Perhaps he was dead, but there was in his (Davis') mind an inexplicable mystery about it. He did not think Baker had any right to any reward. He (Baker) was a worse man than any he was pursuing, and it would be just like him to have gotten up a fake Booth. The body ought to have been identified.

The bill was then passed as amended, and sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

Mr. Johnson (Md.), at 11 o'clock, moved that Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from Tennessee, be sworn into office.

Mr. Patterson came forward to the Vice-President's desk and took the oath of office.

House of Representatives.

The House reassembled at 11 A. M.

Mr. Stevens said he had been lying down asleep this morning when the vote was taken on the conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill. He did not like to appear as evading responsibility, and therefore moved to suspend the rules that his vote might be recorded.

The rules were suspended, and Mr. Stevens had his vote recorded in the affirmative.

Mr. Rollins had his vote recorded in the negative.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution calling for the report of the number of Union and Rebel soldiers who died while held as prisoners of war. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker stated to the House that he was informed by the enrolling commitee and engrossing clerks, that it would require two hours and a half to have the important bills which were passed last night, engrossed and compared. That fact had been communicated informally to the Senate, which body would probably agree to the concurrent resolution extending the session till 4½ P. M. There being no business before the House.

Mr Stevens availed himself of the opportunity to deliver a speech which he had prepared upon the bill to enable the Southern States to regain their position in the Union. He said it might be the last effort he could make to do some good to his fellowmen. While he was speaking the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar and announced that the Senate had concurred in the resolution extending the session until 4·30 P. M.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) offered the following resolution, Mr. Raymond being in the Chair, and moved the previous question:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the House of Representatives are eminently due to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax for the dignified, impartial, and decorous manner in which he has, during the present session of Congress, discharged the duties of the position, and a truthful recognition of such services is herewith given. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Rogers, from the Judiciary Committee, presented a minority report in the case of the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the distribution of rewards for the capturing of Jefferson Davis, were taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Ancona (Pa.) offered a resolution to print ten thousand copies of the acts of the recent session for the use of the House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the bill reported a day or two since, by Mr. Ancona, from the Military Committee, for refunding $300 to persons drafted twice within one year, and who commuted, furnished substitutes, or served, and the bill came before the House and was passed.

The rules were suspended to allow Mr. Spalding and Mr. Williams to have their votes recorded in the affirmative on the Conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill, and the votes were so recorded.

Mr. Delano moved to suspend the rules, to have his vote recorded in the negative, but the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Rice (Me.), from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill setting aside certain proceeds from the Internal Revenue for the erection of prisons in the Territories, which was passed.

The Speaker announced the following select Committee on the Ventilation of the Hall:—

Messrs. Raymond, Stevens, Dawes, Delano, and Nicholson.

The Speaker also announced Mr. Garfield as a member of the joint committee of two to codify, during the recess, the laws relative to the collection of customs.

Mr. Hubbard (Conn.), from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to allow R. A. Veavalen, S. G. Reynolds, John L. White, and Horace L. Emory to apply for extensions of their several patents. Read three times, and passed.

Mr. Schofield said it be had been in the Hall when the conference report on the Civil bill was voted on, he would have voted no.

The House at 12 o'clock took a recess till 3 o'clock.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Senate, during last night, confirmed the following nominations:—

Orville H. Browning, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Interior on and after the 1st day of September, 1866, at which date the resignation of the Hon. James Harlan is to take effect.

John A. Dix, of New York, Minister Resident at the Hague, in place of Daniel E. Sickles, declined.

F. B. Hutching, of Wisconsin, Consul at Brindisi.

E. Perkins Smith, of New York, Examiner of Claims.

To be Collectors of Customs—John Cross, for the District of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and Patrick C. Conner, for the District of Montana and Idaho.

To be Surveyor of Customs—W. E. Wagely, for the port of Velasco, Texas.

To be Collector of Internal Revenue—Frederick A. Sawyer, of Charleston.

To be Supervisory Inspector of Steamboats—James V. Guthrie.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—Melancthon W. Hubbell, of Toledo, for the Tenth Collection District of Ohio.

Thomas T. Eckert as Assistant Secretary of War.

United States Marshals:—Andrew Hickenloper, for the Southern District of Ohio, and O. W. Kane, for the Northern District of California.

Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Charles P. James, of the District of Columbia; and William Johnson, of Ohio, to be Commissioners under the act of Congress to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United States.

Among a large number of confirmations of Postmasters were the following:—

William H. Kelly, at Frederick, Md.; John H. Young, Cumberland, Md.; Seth H. Hooper, Havre-de Grace, Md.; James McGowan, Ellicott's Mills, Md.; Jonathan Jessup, York, Pa.; James Searle, Pittston, Pa.; Robert Peysert, Bethlehem, Pa.

Another Fenian Scare—Movements of General Sherman.

BUFFALO, July 28.—There was another Fenian scare at Fort Erie last evening. It was reported that the Fenians were in force two miles above, on the Canadian shore, and later in the evening it was stated that a number of Fenians had crossed from here. The whole thing is a humbug.

Lieutenant-General Sherman arrived here this morning, and is now having a reception at the Board of Trade rooms. He leaves this evening for Cleveland.

Departure of Steamers for Europe.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamers *Persire, City of Paris, Allemannia* and *Herrmann* sailed for Europe to-day, with $634,980 in specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton steady. Flour firm but unchanged. Sales of 6000 bbls. at $5 60@9 75 for State; Southern unchanged, 300 bbls. sold; Canada scarce and firm at $8 40@12. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn steady; sales of 35,000 bushels at 84½@86c. Beef quiet. Pork steady at $31 62½ for mess. Lard and Whisky unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Stocks—Chicago and Rock Island, 100; Cumberland preferred, 46; Illinois Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 104; Reading, 111; Canton Company, 58; Missouri 6s, ; Erie, 65; Galena and Chicago, 86; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 101; Western Union, 55; United States Registered 6s, 1868, 124; United States Coupons 1862, 107; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 105½; Ten-forties, 98; Treasury 7 30s, 103@104; Gold, 150. Sterling Exchange quiet; sight drafts, 10 per cent. premium.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER FIRST BOARD.

$3000 U S 7-30s June	104	300 sh Cata pf	38
$10000 do.	104	100 sh do.	38
100 sh 13th & 15th b30	21¼	100 sh Reading b30	65¾
46 sh do.	21¾	500 sh do.	65¾
12 sh Leh Val.	64	100 sh do. b30	65⅝
62 sh do.	64¼	100 sh do.	65¾
100 sh do.	65	200 sh do.	65¾
5 sh N Penna.	38	200 sh Spr & Pine	38¼
26 sh Leh. Nav.	58	30 sh Penn R.	60¼

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, July 27.—The attendance was equally as numerous and fashionable as on the preceding days. The weather was highly propitious, and the track in excellent order.

THE FIRST RACE

was a selling race for a purse of $300, 1¼ mile dash, for horses of all ages, with allowances of weight, according to the prices for which they were entered to be sold. The entries were Fordham, Blue Flag, and Arlington gelding. The first, entered for $1000, to carry 107 pounds; Blue Flag, entered for $300, to carry 81 pounds; and Arlington, entered for $600, to carry 97 pounds.

In the pools Blue Flag sold for $500, Fordham $100, and Arlington $75. Blue Flag, with the advantage of her light weight, made the running from the start, was never headed, and won easily by four lengths; Arlington second, Fordham, ridden by Gilpatrick, never tried in any part of the race, and general indignation was expressed that this jockey, who hitherto has enjoyed a high reputation on the turf as a jockey, should have allowed himself to be connected with so barefaced a swindle on the public, for Fordham was heavily backed to beat the Arlington colt in the race. He never was allowed by his rider a chance of doing so. So glaring a case of pulling by a jockey—acting, doubtless, under the instructions of the unprincipled party in whose hands Fordham has now fallen, ought to be brought before the notice of the associations. The time was 2 42¾.

SUMMARY.

Selling race for horses of all ages. 1¼ mile dash, for a purse of $300. Horses to carry weights according to the price they were entered on to be sold.

Blue Flag, to carry 81 pounds.....1
Arlington, to carry 97 pounds.....2
Fordham, to carry 107 pounds.....3
Time, 2 42¾.

THE SECOND RACE

was three mile heats, for a purse of $1000. The only competitors were Morris Coffey's b. h. Beacon, and T. Dutord's ch. c. Onward. $100 to $50 was bet on Beacon before the start.

FIRST HEAT.—Onward took the lead, and made the running for the first two and a quarter miles. Here Beacon went up, but Onward shook him off, never allowed himself to be approached, and won cleverly by two lengths. Time, 5 33¾.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting, one hundred to fifteen on Onward. Onward, who forced the running from the start, was a neck in front at the quarter pole, a clear length at the pole, and fully four lengths as they passed the stand on the first mile. Rounding the turn, Onward, when four lengths ahead, suddenly bolted across the track and refused to move a step, seized with a fit of sulks.

The greatest excitement prevailed among his backers, when it was seen he would not be induced to make another effort. In the meantime Beacon passed him, galloped twice round the course unopposed, and distancing his opponent, won the race, amid tremendous cheering from his backers. Time, 6·38½.

SUMMARY.

Three mile dash for $1000.
T. Dutord enters ch. c. Onward.....1
Moore and Coffey enter c. h. Beacon.....2
Time, 6·38½.

THE THIRD RACE

was for a purse of $500, mile and three quarter dash. The horses entered were Arcola, Luther, Julius, Nannie Butler, and Seel Ward, Knight of St. George filly. The latter was withdrawn from lameness. In the pools Arcola sold for $3100, Luther $400, Julius $200, and Nannie Butler $100. Julius made the running after Arcola resigned it.

After going three-quarters of a mile, Julius was never afterwards headed, and after the most magnificent finish ever seen at Saratoga, won the race, beating Arco a by a neck; Luther three, and Butler last, both a long way behind. Time, 3 10½.

The betting men lost tremendously on this race, as they all went to a man for Arcola, regarding his winning as a certainty.

SUMMARY.

Mile and three-quarter dash for a purse of $500:—
Julius.....1
Arcola.....2
Luther.....3
Seel Ward.....4
Nannie Butler.....5
Time—3 10½. —*N. Y. News.*

EXECUTION.

Hanging of George P. Chase at Joliet, Ill.—The Condemned was a Penitentiary Convict, and Murdered one of the Wardens of the State Prison—His Speech at the Gallows—He Declared Himself Innocent, Etc.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The execution of George P. Chase for the murder of Joseph F. Clark took place to-day at Joliet, in the county jail of Will county, Illinois, in the presence of the Sheriff, jury, and a few spectators permitted to be present by the statutes of our State.

The murder was committed within the penitentiary of this State, located at Joliet, and the murdered man, Clark, was a Deputy Warden of that institution. Chase was there serving out a sentence for larceny committed at Chicago. For some violation of prison discipline Clark called him from his cell, when Chase sprang towards him and struck him a terrible blow upon the left temple with a stone which he had previously concealed in his cell. The blow fractured the skull, and Clark died from the wound after lingering for some days in great suffering.

Upon the trial the defense was insanity, a very common defense in Illinois murder trials, and the plea was ably and forcibly urged by his counsel, but it proved of no avail, and he was convicted.

After conviction the case went to the Supreme Court, and the judgment was confirmed. Chase was a man of about five feet seven inches in height, of strong and muscular build, light complexion, sandy hair, blue eyes, and with a very malign and vicious expression of countenance.

For some time previous to his execution, under the teachings of his spiritual advisers, he had professed to have experienced a change of heart, and pretended to have become deeply religious, and expressed supreme satisfaction with the manner of his being taken off, as he was confident it would afford him an immediate passport to the better world.

At a quarter to 1 o'clock Chase, having partaken of the sacrament, was brought out of his cell. He displayed no unusual feeling, but looked around with a brutal, stolid air. The shroud and cap were adjusted by the Sheriff, and his arms were pinioned. Prayer was then offered by the attending clergyman, during which Chase looked with a fixed and apparently unconcerned stare at the floor of the gallows, which was arranged with the drop weight instead of the customary trap.

This was the first execution ever had in Will county, and was especially important from its expected effect upon the prison discipline of the State. Upon being asked if he had any remarks to make, Chase said "None to my knowledge. I don't think I am guilty of the crime you charge me with. I don't see any proof that I murdered the man. I don't see that I am guilty. I think I have as good an explanation of that as you have." When his hands were being pinioned, he said "You don't seem to appreciate a man's feelings, when you tie me so tight."

When the cap was being drawn down over his face he said:—"I am not ready for that yet. I was as innocent as any of them. I was as innocent as any man in the United States. I admit that hanging is justice. I suppose it is; but hanging for a thing a man isn't guilty of, and can't prove I'm guilty of, is another thing, and isn't justice."

The Sheriff asked him if he was ready, to which he replied, "Ready, sir."

At half-past one the drop fell, and the miserable man had expiated, as far as earth was concerned, his terrible deed. His death was very easy, his neck being instantly broken. After hanging a few minutes he was taken down, and the attending physicians pronounced life extinct.

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NUMBER LXXVIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

July.

Monday, 23.—Revenue officers overhaul the Distillers for making false returns in Port Richmond. The officers refuse to take anything as a bribe, either "Mountain Dew" or a note due at sight.

Tuesday, 24.—Trouble in the Wigwam, at Broad and Wallace streets. Dr. Jansen refuses his Skating Park to the Democratic Union Saving Johnson Party for the purpose of putting up that Conservative Machine upon it.

Wednesday, 25.—"Greatest Excursion of the Season" to Cape May, on board the steamer *Kennebec*, by the Scott M. E. Church. As the boat holds but 400 seated, and 800 were crowded on her, one-half all the time, of course, were on the "anxious bench."

Thursday, 26.—Mayor McMichael instructs his police to see that all dead animals, oyster shells, and empty bottles are removed from the streets. As a preventive, the police take their oysters on the shell and keep the bottles full.

Friday, 27.—Josh Pusey makes a balloon ascension at Camden. On account of Josh's erratic course in getting high, both whether in our out of his balloon, his life is always up to a *Pusey height*.

Saturday, 28.—Series Column day. The Editor expects to travel, so the publisher informed him he would have to, if anything more was said about an increase of salary.

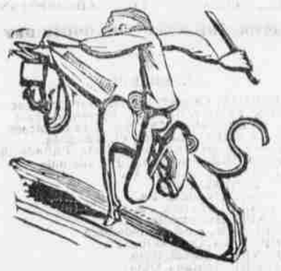
FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT

BOULOGNE, France June 20, 1866.

You will remember, dear Series Editor, that I promised on leaving America to write to you regularly; but on account of the War and the Needle-gun of the Prussians, I have been unable to get anything out of the country, and I am anxiously waiting now to get myself out.

I have just made a "Glacier Excursion," which is the fourth one since I have been here, and the conclusion I have arrived at is this:—Glaciers are of two descriptions—those which are utterly impracticable, and those which no man in his senses would under any circumstances venture upon. This being the state of the case, and the weather having been extremely unsatisfactory during the last three days, your correspondent made up his mind to give up climbing Mont Blanc, and flee to other and fairer climbs.

The road from Chamounix to Martigny resembles nothing so much as the bed of your own Schuylkill, run dry, above Manayunk, excepting that the *boulders* here are all loose, and the walking, of course, is unexceptionable—of its kind. The journey between the two places, however, is generally accomplished on a mule. Your correspondent did not start for Chamounix under agreeable circumstances. It was pouring with rain, and he had no overcoat; he was mounted on a sloping, slippery mule, which gave one the impression that it was trying, for a wager, to look as much like a grey-



hound as possible; and he was accompanied by a surly guide, who bored him. He relieved himself of the latter nuisance by sending it on in front, and lagging behind himself, in order to increase the distance between them; but in so doing he erred, for the thin and sloping mule, as soon as it found itself alone in your correspondent's society, proceeded to exhibit an eccentricity of behavior which, as no earthly end was answered by it, must have been intended to prove to him that whenever the mule and his rider are at variance, it would be wiser for the rider to give in. It would frequently take it into its head to stop for a quarter of an hour, during which time no beating of thick sticks appeared to affect the animal at all. He, who had passed hideous lumps of rock in the road without taking the smallest notice of them, would pretend to shy at a pebble; and such symptoms of decided insanity set in, that your correspondent trembled to think of what must have become of him, left as he was in a rocky, desolate country, fifteen miles from anywhere, in the custody of a maniac mule, one of whose peculiarities is exhibited in the subjoined sketch, which I had made by an native artist.

After a ride of fifteen hours or so, your correspondent arrived at Martigny, and the next day he reached Geneva, where, outside of the city, he met one of the celebrated "Geneva watches" and took a drink with him, and when he arrived in the city, at the hotel, he found he was unwatched. It no doubt had been taken from him, chain and all, during the short interview at the Cafe.

He, your correspondent, has heard an intelligent friend in Philadelphia, who had done the Continent once on account of a little controversy between himself and a drafting officer, say that the real attraction of foreign travel consists in the pleasure a tourist feels in leaving a town, and he has come to the conclusion that his intelligent friend, "the exempt," is right. At all events, one of the chief pleasures of Swiss travel consists in leaving Geneva, especially when it is done in company with a *vivandiere* in whose society one is to travel all night long.

From Geneva to Paris is about fourteen hours. Your correspondent knows this by the time-tables, but had he been so situated as not to be able to consult these perplexing handbooks, he should have put it down at three-quarters of an hour, such is the wiling influence exercised by a German *vivandiere* over a foreign correspondent to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH "Supper Table Series." As the night drew in, *vivandiere* became wakeful as the other passengers became sleepful. As station after station was reached, passenger after passenger disappeared until we were left alone. When I say "we," I of course include old "Dutchy" *vivandiere's* father, whose presence gave sanction to the whole thing. I am convinced that it would never have entered the imagination of the gay and happy *vivandiere* to have chatted all night with your correspondent, as here shown,

if her respected papa had not been present and ever watchful. The dear old man is represented in this other sketch.

Your correspondent is bound to admit that sitting up all night in a railway carriage does not improve a *vivandiere's* appearance. When the only light that lit her up was the flickering and uncertain light of the carriage lamp, she looked bewitching; but as the cold grey of the morning light gradually prevailed, her skin became less clear and her eyes more dim than when we started. She was very neat and trim when she entered the carriage, but her appearance at Paris was very unsatisfactory for a heroine.

The road from Paris to Boulogne is remarkable for being the most uninteresting line of rail on the face of the wide, wide world. The only objects of interest are a tree and a cow placed alternately all along the line, and a flag-man at each end. You will see no maple candy men coming through the carriages; dime novels are unknown; and as for Fun in the "Budget," or any other way, the thing is unheard of.

Boulogne at last! From Boulogne to Dover I expect to go, and from thence to my own native land, as soon as they will let me; but there are two classes of men that can't leave Boulogne just now—those who can't talk French, and those who can. As your correspondent is one of this class, he expects it will be after the war is over before he sees you.

In the meantime, I am

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WE CLIP the following from one of our exchanges:—

A COLD SPOT IN MAINE.—The Maine *Farmer* says that in the northern part of Oxford county ice and snow were very common on the sides of the hills. In the extreme northwestern portion of the State the trees were just beginning to leave on the last day of May.

The paper does not say whether the trees, when they left, took their *trunks* with them.

Quite a Wag.

A Paris watchmaker says he has discovered perpetual motion in a pendulum of his construction, that has been wagging for three years.

A High Old Chap.

Prof. Agassiz says, the "highlands in New Hampshire is the oldest land in the world, and that the highest mountains are bare and covered with sea sand." He judges the age of mountains as we do men—by their bald heads.

A Checkered Life.

The London papers are again "running" Lord Brougham's shabby old checkered trowsers. Brougham is such an inveterate walker that he wears that kind of pantaloons to keep his legs *n check*.

THE LOUISVILLE MUSICAL CONVENTION.

Third Day—Grand Concert of Six Hundred Singers in the Fest Hall.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—At a business meeting held this morning in the Fest Hall on the affairs of the Sangerfest, it was resolved that the next annual festival of the North American Sengerbund be held at Indianapolis.

The great event of the present festival took place at the ball this evening. A great concert, with six hundred singers, supported by an orchestra of one hundred performers, led by Edward Saboiewski, and consisting of the choicest gems of the classic school, drew together a densely packed audience. The heat was oppressive, but the programme, and the rendering of it more than compensated for all.

The overture to *Egmont*, though not rendered with that warmth and thorough precision it received at Thomas' last symphony *soiree*, showed enough of the heroic element to make it acceptable. Mendelssohn's address to the artists was sung with little fire or soul; but in Mohr's glorious "Lied" the immense chorus warmed up to the spirit of the composer. At one time, like the distant hum of the ocean on the shore, and again like the rush of the whirlwind, instruments and voices obeyed the baton of the director.

One of the most beautiful passages we have ever heard occurs in this piece. Carl Wolfsohn did full justice to the concerts of Beethoven. His crisp, nervous, and sympathetic touch, and clear, speckling method rendered the conceptions, capricious and ever varying thoughts of the great master, in a style that would have wrung an acknowledgment even from him, had he been present. In the Isabel overture the obire were again prominent, and the finale, consisting of the English national anthem, was massive and grand. The second being by Mendelssohn, introduces us to that wonderful masterpiece of nature on the Island of Staffa. In the opening, we approach cautiously and hear mysterious sounds issuing from the basaltic billows, between which the waves dash into the recesses of the cavern; then the various instruments of the orchestra repeat the echoes of little themes, which spring up like bubbling rills. As we advance, dreamlike melodies, strange and eccentric figures, and sudden bursts of discord greet the explorer on his journey, while underneath, far down in the depths of the orchestra, there is a tremulous motion alternately swelling and diminishing, like the ceaseless rise and fall of the ocean. The succeeding vocal piece "The Battle of Spirits," was happily chosen and placed. One part of this extraordinary composition contains as much Walpurgisnacht devilry in it as come from the hands of the composers of the *Freischutz*, *Robert le Diable*, or *Harold*.

The execution—orchestral and choral—was all that could be desired. The brilliant and showy overture to *Robespierre*, which is a perfect photograph of the days of the barricades, was received with an outburst of genuine enthusiasm. The magic wand of the director causes to pass before us the gloomy Bastile, the mutterings of the Revolution, and the outbreak and the attack, with its rattling of *mitraille*, *pas de charge*, shouts of triumph and defiance, cries for mercy, groans of the dying, the Place de Greve and its hideous paraphernalia of death, and lastly, the soul-stirring Marseilles, crowned with fantastic wreaths of violin, viola, and flute passages.

The other pieces were splendidly sung, and the concert was one which the West may well feel proud of. The numerous visitors from the East were surprised to find such an incontestable evidence of the progress of music on this side of the Alleghanies.

To-morrow will be devoted to a grand picnic at the Fair grounds and a ball at the Fest Hall. The distribution of the various prizes will take place at the Fair grounds in the afternoon. The decision of the judges is not known yet.

During the afternoon to-day many of the societies visited the beautiful Cave Hill Cemetery, outside the city. There has not a solitary case of disturbance occurred during the entire festival.—*New York Herald.*

LITERARY NOTES.

—Messrs. Hurd & Houghton will publish on the 1st of August their long-announced edition of the works of Lord Macaulay, beginning with his "History of England;" Mr. Carpenter's "Six Months at the White House with Abraham Lincoln," which ought to attract as much attention as Dr. Craven's book on the prison-life of his rival, Mr. Jefferson Davis; and Mr. W. D. Howell's "Venetian Life," which is exceedingly well spoken of by the best English journals. They have also in preparation, as we have before mentioned, the miscellaneous poems of Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne.

—We last week published a poem of George Arnold's which we thought ought to have had a place in the permanent collection. Below we give another of equal merit:—

SEA-SHORE FANCIES.

O pleasant waters, rippling on the sand,
Green and pellucid as the beryl-stone,
With crested breakers heaving towards the land,
Chanting their ceaseless breezy monotone,
What snowy little feet at girlish play
Have ye not kissed on Newport's beach to-day?

O waves, that foam around yon lonely rock,
Boding the distant storm with hoarser roar,
Has not some ship, beneath the tempest's shock,
Gone down, a pitcous wreck, to rise no more?
Lost in the mighty billows' wash and sway,
What gallant hearts have ye not stilled to-day?

O dancing breakers fresh from other seas
Whereon the lingering, loving sunshine smiles,
Your spray is fragrance, on the fragrant breeze
Borne from the spice groves of those palmy isles
Where dusky maids make merriment alway—
Have ye not laved their perfect forms to-day?

O tossing billows, come ye from afar
Where over ice-fields the aurora beams,
Durming the radiance of the northern star
That through the lengthened night of winter gleams
Upon the toppling icebergs, grim and grey—
Have ye not lashed their frozen sides to-day?

—Professor Plumptre, the translator of "Sophocles," has just published a volume of poems under the title of "Master and Scholar," which contains a fine tribute to Mr. Gladstone:—

A VOICE FROM OXFORD.

On, noblest statesman, thou of all our time,
On to the tasks that lie before thee still,
To guide, control, raise, purify the will
Of toiling millions in their manhood's prime.
Thy flight soars high above the cloudy clime
Where dull tradition holds her wonted sway,
And those who haunt the twilight hate the day,
And fear and sloth stalking behind the time.
We miss thee now, but England owns her son,
Tried in the fire that purifies the gold.
Ours is the loss, but thou hast nobly won;
Then on, be brave, the future's scroll unfold,
And, as the months of ordered progress run,
From out thy treasures bring forth new and old.

—The members of the press in this country are not in the habit of using choice language towards each other in their little fallings out, but really they outdo us in England in the matter of personalities. "The Flaneur" of the *Star*, for instance, was lately accused of riding a "seedy hack" in Rotten Row by the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who drives a "neat but unpretending brougham," whereupon the Flaneur responded, and partly to this effect:—

"They know perfectly well that I never expressed the sentiments which they ascribe to me in regard to Rotten Row; but it is the tendency of Captain Shandon's 'aristocratic' style, when it cannot answer argument, to employ vituperation, and an anonymous writer can safely insult one whose *nom de plume* has never been used as a mask. The *Pall Mall* journalist says that when he sees a 'galloping snob' in the Row he shall say, 'There goes the Flaneur of the *Morning Star*!' I can only remark that, whenever I meet a gentleman speaking the truth, I shall at once know that he is *not* the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*."

—The object which Victor Hugo proposed to himself in writing "The Toiler's of the Sea" is thus explained by him in a recent letter to a friend:—

"I sought to glorify labor, will, devotion—everything which makes man great. I wished to demonstrate the most implacable of abysses in the heart, and that what escapes the sea does not escape woman. I wished to demonstrate that in questions of love Do Everything is vanquished by Do Nothing—Gilliatt by Ebenezer. I sought to demonstrate that to will and to comprehend suffice even to the atom to triumph over the most formidable of despots, the infinite."

—Professor G. L. Craik, of Queen's College, Belfast, died recently at the age of sixty seven. He was well known as a writer by his "Romance of the Peerage," his "History of British Commerce," "The English of Shakespeare," "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," the idea of which was suggested to him by Lord Brougham, and by his *magnum opus*, "Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in England."

—Mr. Dion L. Boucicault has made a great success in Paris with *Jean la Poste*, his translation of *Arrah-na-Pogue*—which is now running at the Gaite—the critics agreeing that no French dramatists could have succeeded nearly so well in placing such entertaining scenes of Irish life on the French stage. The most popular part of the play is the dance at the wedding, with which, by-the-way, Mr. Boucicault himself has but little to do in his dramatic capacity.

—A note which has been copied from the American into the English press stating that Ticknor & Fields have just printed the three hundred and fourteenth thousand of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has occasioned surprise among English booksellers, who would like to know if that represents in any way the real sale of the book in America. Mr. Routledge, of London, said that he had sold far more copies than that in his own house.

—M. Victor Hugo was at Brussels at the last accounts.

—A French journalist lately crowded three blunders into a couple of lines, in an enthusiastic mention of Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore," which he described as "that noble monody of Sir Thomas More, the celebrated Irish poet, beginning 'We left him alone in his glory.'" This is almost as good as the French Academy's definition of a crab, and its scientific correction by Cuvier.

—The chief English war correspondents are:—Mr. W. H. Russell, of the *Times*, who is with the Prussian army, and Mr. Sutherland Edwards, who is with the Austrian army; Mr. Edward Dicey, also with the same army; Mr. G. L. M. Straus, who represents the *Daily Telegraph* is with Prussian army, while Mr. G. A. Sala attends to its interests in Venetia and thereabouts.

—The late financial panic, the impending war, and other causes too numerous to mention, are having a depressing effect on the book trade in England, the number of books in the press growing small by degrees, and several periodicals, among others the *Shilling Magazine*, giving up the ghost.

—Mr. H. T. Tuckerman is about to enjoy the honor of a reprint in England. Mr. John Camden Hotten announcing a volume by him under the title of "The Table-Talker; a Series of Essays on Puns, Authors, Pictures, Doctors, Holidays, Actors," with an introduction by Dr. Doran.

—Mr. E. C. Stedman has a prose paper in the July number of the *North American Review* on "Recent English Poetry."

—Miss Thackeray, the author of "The Story of Elizabeth," commences a new tale, "The Village on the Cliff," in the July number of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

—Mr. Henry Kingsley commences a new novel in the July number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. The title is "Silcote of Silcotes."

—Sir George Young has edited for Moxon's "Miniature Poets" a selection from the poetical works of Praed.

—"Gail Hamilton" has a brother, a General Dodge, who is running as Congressman from the Fifth District of Iowa.

—Mr. Charles Kingsley has a lecture on "Science" in the July number of *Fraser's Magazine*.

—Mr. Longfellow has contributed handsomely from his abundance to the sufferers by the Portland fire.

—Mr. Anthony Trollope has a paper, entitled "Lotta Schmidt," in the July number of the *Argosy*.

—Mr. Matthew Arnold has finished his series of papers on "Celtic Literature," in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

—Mr. Emerson is revising his late course of lectures for speedy publication.

—Mr. Mark Lemon is going "Up and Down the London Streets" in *London Society*.

—Mr. Edmund Yates is writing "Letters to Joseph" in the *Temple Bar Magazine*.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D C., July 17, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises,

At PUBLIC AUCTION,

under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

On THURSDAY, August 2, 1866,

the following described lot of Quartermasters' stores:—

100 cords wood.
12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff)
9,000 feet matched flooring.
1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed.
20,000 feet assorted lumber.
2,000 feet square timber, 10 by 12.
40 keps cut nails.
30 army wagons.
15 carts.
1 dead-horse wagon.
1 water wagon, iron.
6 hose carriages and reels.
12 sets harness (four horse).
20 sets harness (Ambulance)
15 sets cart harness.
25 riding saddles, bridles, head-halters, curry-combs, and horse-t rushes.
25 white-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spades, picks and paulins.
15 cook ng stoves.
20 heating stoves.
1 lot tinsmings, fire-bricks, etc. for cook stoves (new), office desks, tables, chairs, benches, matting, wardrobes, cupboards.
2 letter presses.
2 grindstones.
1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new).
50 ladders.
50 fire-hooks.
8 platform scales, large.
4 counter scales.
4 warehouse trucks, blocks and falls.
69 iron bedsteads.
300 blankets.
About 10,000 pounds grain sacks.
1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.
1 set mathematical instruments.
1 spirit level and tripod.
1 surveyor's compass, target, etc.
About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with couplings and nozzles, complete.
5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1½, 2 and 2½, with couplings and nozzles, partly worn.
100 brass cocks, angle-valves, etc. worn.

ALSO, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property, not above enumerated

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O. 7 20 11t

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained to it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19 2m

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, 23 CENTS Streets.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

6 23sw2m JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 8 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion..... 6 00 A. M.
Mail..... 7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached..... 9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 4 15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion..... 5 18 P. M.
Mail..... 4 45 P. M.
Freight..... 11 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 7 08 A. M.
Accommodation..... 5 55 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 9 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 45 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12:25.
2:00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express due 7:05
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6:—, M., Morning Mail, due 10:07.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Express, due 8:22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 18 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them. they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

SUMMER RESORTS.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 1t PROPRIETORS.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve Fish Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
No. 1139 GIRARD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1866.
WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 7, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department 500 tons best quality White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from August 10, 1866, to April 30, 1867 with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free of slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties, their responsibility to be certified to by a United States judge, attorney, or collector of the port that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Bvt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and Ass't Q. M.
7 27 9t

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK) and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE CITY PULPITS TO-MORROW.

Baptist.—The Rev. Henry D. Moore will preach in the morning, at 10 o'clock, at the church on Thirteenth street, above Wallace.

Congregational.—The Rev. William D. Patton, at the First Church, Frankford road and Montgomery avenue, morning and evening.

Rev. Dr. Malin, at the Central Church, Eighteenth and Green streets, morning and evening.

Rev. Frank Russell, at the Hall of the Plymouth Church, Ridge avenue, below Jefferson street, morning and evening.

Lutheran.—Rev. N. M. Price, at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Arch streets, morning.

Rev. B. F. Klinefelter, at St. Peter's Church, Christian street, below Sixth, in the morning.

Methodist.—Rev. James Neill, at Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, above Arch, in the morning; Rev. Dr. Carrow in the evening.

Rev. Andrew Manship, at Calvary Church, Twenty-first and Jefferson streets, morning and evening.

Presbyterian.—Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., at the North Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, above Green, in the morning.

Rev. A. Paull, at the Richmond Church, in the morning.

Rev. William E. Luckenback, at the German Street Church, in the morning.

Reformed Dutch.—Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, at the First Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, in the evening.

Roman Catholic.—The corner-stone of the new church of St. Anne, Port Richmond, will be laid to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Bishop McGill, of Richmond, Virginia, will officiate on the occasion, assisted by a number of clergymen, and the sermon will be preached by Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, O. S. A.

Miscellaneous.—Rev. H. Mauny, at the Eglise de Christ (French), No. 1009 Chesnut street, morning and evening.

Elder Burbank preaches at Spring Garden and Ninth streets in the morning and evening.

Rev. H. S. Hoffman, at Sixth and Girard avenue, in the morning. In the evening Charles H. Sutton at the same place.

Rev. L. Osler, in Horticultural Hall, Broad and Walnut streets, morning and evening.

A woods meeting was commenced this morning in Egfelt's woods, three miles southeast of Whitehall Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will continue through to-morrow, with preaching morning, afternoon, and evening. Rev. Dr. Castle, Rev. J. F. Meredith, and others will be present.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptist churches in Rochester have gathered largely from the late revival. This is particularly true of the First Church, into whose fellowship 132 persons have been baptized since last November. The accessions by letter have also been numerous, making the total additions about 200, and the entire membership some 650.

—Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D. D., has been appointed to the Presidency of the new Baptist College at Ottawa, Kansas. A really noble beginning has been made in founding the college at Ottawa.

—Rev. Dr. H. C. Fish, of the First Baptist church, Newark, has been awarded the premium of $100 offered through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, last autumn, for the best essay, of four newspaper columns in length, on "Christian Activity."]

—Rev. George C. Lorrimer, of Louisville, Ky., is cordially called to the pastorate of the Pilgrim Baptist Church of New York city.

—Rev. G. H. Brigham, late pastor of the Baptist church in Homer, N. Y., is appointed district secretary of the Missionary Union for Ohio and Indiana, with Dayton for his residence.

—The Trustees of Madison University have tendered an informal invitation to Rev. Dr. Weston, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, to become President of the college.

—Professor Lucius E. Smith, of Lewisburg University, is to be editor of the new Baptist quarterly to be issued by the Publication Society.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Maine Annual Conference met recently at Bath. Its report shows only about one hundred self-supporting churches in the State; about one hundred and forty-five need the hand of charity to keep them up; some seventy or eighty must languish and die unless largely assisted; extinction seems to be the inevitable doom of quite a number. Of ministers laboring with the churches there are 165, of whom 64 are pastors, and 101 stated supplies.

—Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, of San Francisco, has received a call from the Third Church (Dr. Cleveland's), in New Haven. He has also had a call to this city, with a proffered salary of $15,000.

—Rev. Almond Barrelle, for the past three years a missionary to Central City, Colorado—where, under adverse circumstances, he established a promising church—was warmly welcomed to the pastoral charge of the Second Church, Brooklyn, on Friday evening of last week.

—Rev. Samuel Hopkins, the author of the "History of the Puritans," after a long vacation from the ministry, is to supply the church in Standish, Me.

—Rev. L. E. Matson, of Madison, Wis., has been invited to the pastorate of the Plymouth Church in Chicago, to succeed Dr. Kitchel.

—Rev. P. Boynton, of the Congregational Church at Washington, denies the truth of a report that his church has "Presbyterian leanings."

—Rev. D. A. Wasson, pastor of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, Boston (formerly Rev. Theodore Parker's), has resigned his charge.

—Rev. C. P. Allender, of New London, has been installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in Southampton, Mass.

EPISCOPALIAN.

—The Bishop of Calcutta has found a new way of collecting funds for missionary purposes. With the notices of the half-yearly meeting, which have just been sent out to the shareholders in the Delhi and Punjab Railways, Dr. Cotton has had a circular forwarded stating that great spiritual destitution prevails among the railway employes, which at present is almost inseparable from their isolated position.

—The Bishop of New York recently held an ordination in the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth street, upon which occasion Reverend John F. Potter, Reverend Alfred Goldsborough, assistant at Grace Church, and Dr. Hoffman, of Brooklyn Heights, were ordained to the priesthood. Sixteen of the twenty-four last graduates of the German Theological Seminary were ordained for special parish work, or in their respective dioceses.

—St. Stephen's College, Annandale, New York, laid the corner-stone of a new hall, June 13, Dr. Francis Vinton officiating.

—Rev. H. C. Stowell has resigned the rectorship of Trinity Church, Northfield, Massachusetts.

—Rev. Dr. Edward M. Van Deusen, of Utica, has been elected President of Trinity College, Hartford.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

—Hitherto it was the practice in Russia that when a criminal, not a Christian, embraced Christianity pending the proceedings taken against him, a more lenient sentence than would otherwise have been given was pronounced. This mode of proselyting has now been abolished. The mitigation of the punishment of criminals on religious grounds has been declared inadmissible by a recent law.

—The Russian Government has succeeded in raising to the patriarchate of the Armenian Church a man devoted to Russian interests. It has for years been the policy of Russia to encourage the absorption of all the remnants of the Eastern Churches into that of Russia. The whole Georgian Church, and nearly the whole of the United Greek Church, has been united with the Church of Russia, and it is expected that the union of the Armenian Church will soon follow.

JEWISH.

—The New York *Jewish Messenger* denounces the Common Council of that city for donating property of the city corporation for sectarian purposes. "We care not," it forcibly remarks, "whether the beneficiary be Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish, it is contrary to the spirit of republican government to encourage or to repress sectarian institutions. It is not within the scope of the Common Council to give away the city property for any such purpose. If any body of citizens desire to maintain a college or cognate establishment for the propagation of their peculiar religious views, they have no claim upon municipal assistance."

—Dr. Steinhem, a Jewish author of great eminence, died at Zurich, Switzerland, in his seventy-eighth year. In his younger days he was an eminent physician and medical author at Altona. Later in life he retired from the profession, and travelled about a great deal. It was after his retirement that he composed his principal classical works connected with Judaism. His love of art was great, and he spent much of his time in Rome.

—Baron Rothschild of Vienna has appropriated the sum of 2000 florins for the benefit of such poor Jewish families the fathers or brothers of which should have been called to the Austrian army.

LUTHERAN.

—The Third English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, has received fifty-eight persons, mainly from a Bible class held once a week by a layman.

—Most of the students in the Lutheran Theological School in this city are preparing to preach the Gospel in both German and English.

METHODIST.

—The Primitive Methodist Conference of England met at Chester June 6. The statistics of the Connection, exclusive of the Canadian Societies, were:—Total members, 151,307; increase, 2007; deaths, 2178; travelling preachers, 880; local preachers, 13,727; class-leaders, 9103; Connectional chapels, 2992; increase of new Connectional chapels, 135; rented chapels and rooms, 3183; Sunday Schools, 2335; scholars, 227,476; teachers, 40,203.

—The Mission Rooms are in receipt of the Quarterly Report of the New Orleans District of the Mississippi Mission Conference, showing an increase in members of 1180; of probationers, 97; of churches, 1. Increase in value of church property, $2500.

—The Camp Meeting of the Newark Conference is appointed for August 20, near Morristown, N. J., on Speedwell Lake. A great gathering is expected.

—A letter from a Southern Methodist minister describes the state of feeling as quite unfriendly to Northern laborers in the churches. Many instances are given of malicious interference with worship.

—Philip Embury and Barbara Heck were the only Methodists in America one hundred years ago. Now there are twenty bishops, seventeen thousand ministers, twenty-seven thousand local preachers, Sunday School teachers, etc., two million communicants, nineteen thousand churches, two hundred colleges and academies, and twenty bookstores. These figures show to what a mighty power Methodism has grown in one hundred years.

—Mr. Redford, book agent of the M. E. Church South, announces that in conducting his business he must confine himself to the *cash system*.

—The Massachusetts Legislature has appointed Rev. Henry W. Warren, of the New England M. E. Conference, to deliver the next annual election sermon before that body.

—Bishop Baker, after reaching Denver City, *en route* to attend the Pacific Conferences, became so ill as to render it important to return at once to his home in the East.

—The African Methodist Episcopal Church has been in existence fifty years. It embraces ten annual conferences, four bishops, two hundred travelling preachers, and 75,000 members. They own two hundred and eighty-six churches, have thirty-nine circuits, forty missions, and fifty stations. Their Sunday School scholars and teachers number 21,000, and they have over 18,000 volumes in their libraries. Their church property is valued at over $850,000, and they expend more than $84,000 a year for the support of their preachers.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Duke of Argyle has declined to sign a petition in defense of the Westminster Confession, and against innovations, for presentation to the General Assembly of Scotland, because he is not aware that any doubt has been cast on the Westminster Confession as the doctrinal standard of the Church, and because he does not know that any changes have been made in the forms of public worship which exceed the reasonable liberty which ought to be allowed to the various congregations of the Church. The Duke says:—"Both in doctrine and in government, it is the part and the business of the Presbyterian Churches to be in themselves a protest against the fundamental errors of which Popery is only the complete development. These errors may and do prevail in churches no longer in connection with the See of Rome. They are involved in every priesthood which pretends to connect exclusively with its own order the vital functions of the Christian Church. These are not errors, indeed, essential to Episcopacy to involve them and to develop them. It is against these errors, and the correlative system of doctrine which is inseparable from them, that the Presbyterian churches of Scotland are an invulnerable defense. For this purpose I wish them to be strong. No one would regard with more jealousy than myself any attempt, or any indication of an attempt at compromising the fundamental principles on which their policy and their doctrine depend. But it is, in my opinion, short-sighted and most unwise to confound those principles with accidents of worship which may have become, in many cases at least, sources of weakness rather than of strength."

—Of the six principal Presbyterian churches in Baltimore, it is thought only two will secede, and even those contain a considerable protesting minority.

—The Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, New York, continues open through the summer, Dr. Towne preaching; Dr. Kreb's church, Madison Avenue, is also open, Rev. Dr. Whitehead supplying the pulpit.

—The Rev. Dr. J. F. Stearns, of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, New Jersey, has received an invitation to assume the Presidency of Hamilton College.

—Seventy-four persons have recently joined the Presbyterian Church in Harbor Creek, Pennsylvania.

—The permanent fund of the General Assembly for the relief of disabled ministers, etc., has received $1000 from an unknown friend in New York city.

—Rev. Heber H. Beadle, son of Rev. E. R. Beadle, has been installed as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Bridgeton, New Jersey.

—Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D., formerly of the Danville Theological Seminary, Ky., has been elected President of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Dr. Stanton was Moderator of the last Old School General Assembly, which met at St. Louis.

—Rev. Emanuel N. Pires, a member of the last graduating class at Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained at Jacksonville, Ill., on the 4th of May, by the Presbytery of Sangamon, as a missionary to Brazil. He is a Portuguese by birth.

—George H. Stuart, Esq., of this city, has been entertained at a public breakfast in Belfast, by the ministers and ruling elders of the Irish General Assembly.

—Rev. W. M. Cheever has already entered upon the duties of his new appointment under the A. B. C. F. M., at the office, No. 28 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.

—Ground has been broken for the foundation of a Presbyterian church, to be erected at the junction of Franklin street and Columbia avenue. From a glance at the drawings of the architect, we learn that it will have a front of 25 feet and a depth of 100 feet; that it will have a brown stone front in the Norman style of architecture, and that the side walls will be of pressed brick. There is to be a basement for school and lecture-room, with a handsome audience-room above, 62 by 80 feet, with a ceiling 32 feet to the crown of the arch. It is to have a tower and spire, the whole 192 feet from the ground.

—The Alexander Presbyterian Church is also progressing finely, and when finished will be one of the most ornamental in this city. It is in the Norman style of architecture, and is being constructed of "white stone," with brown stone dressings. It will have a tower and spire, in all 170 feet high, and will be ornamented with turrets. The audience-room will be 52 feet by 96, with a height of 45 feet to the crown of the arched ceiling. The building is to be 55 feet front, and capable of seating about 600 persons. There will be a basement for class-rooms, school-rooms, etc., and the audience room will have an arched ceiling of 32 feet to the highest point. There will be a gallery along the front of the building, which will accommodate 150 persons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—The late riot at Barletta, Italy, gave rise to a debate in the Italian Parliament, in the course of which the article in the Constitution was referred to which declares Roman Catholicism the religion of the State. Upon which the Minister of the Interior said, "The first article of the Statute cannot extenuate in any way excesses of this kind, and take nothing from liberty of conscience. What is meant by the first article of the Statute by stating that the Catholic religion is the sole religion of the State? It means nothing else (and this has been repeatedly said in Parliament, and never been contested), but that the State declares that everything that it undertakes or will undertake in connection with some religious rite will be done in connection with the Catholic form. This and nothing else is the meaning of the article of the Statute."

—In response to an address recently presented to the Pope by a large number of strangers residing in Rome, his Holiness responded:—"I alone, despite my unworthiness, am the successor of the Apostles, the vicar of Jesus Christ; I alone have the mission to guide and direct the barque of Peter; I am the way, the truth, and the life. Let them well understand this, that they may not deceived, or led astray by *soi-disant* Catholics, who desire and teach something quite different from what the Head of the Church desires and teaches." The Pope, it is said, was "full of dignity and grandeur" when he pronounced these words.

—The Pope held a consistory on the 21st ultimo, in the Sistine Chapel, at the Vatican, on which occasion several eminent prelates were graced with the real cap of a cardinal. Prominent among these was the Archbishop of Dublin. The other promotions were of the following:—

Cardinal Hohenlohe, nephew of the illustrious prince of that name; Cardinal Biglio, inheritor of the dignity, as he was of the learning and abilities of Gerdil, Fontana, and Lambruschini, all of whom, as cardinals, rendered illustrious the Order of Barnabites, to which they belonged; Cardinal Consolino, a distinguished Canonist, for many years connected with various congregations of Rome; and Cardinal Matteneir, who, for a long time, and under very trying circumstances, held the official post of Governor of Rome.

—On the 22d ult., the Pope held a secret Consistory, in which five Cardinals were preconised, and eight Archbishops and Bishops. Amongst the Archbishops was Monsignor de Merode, whom the Pope has named his almoner. It is remarkable that Monsignor de Merode succeeds to the title *in partibus*, held by Cardinal Andrea when he was Archbishop. In his address to Monsignor de Merode, the Pope expressed a wish that he would repair the scandal given by his predecessor.

—The Pope has issued a brief, taking away the jurisdiction which Cardinal Andrea exercised over the Diocese of Sabina and the Abbacy of Subiaco.

—Rev. P. F. Lyndon has received the appointment of Vicar-General of the Diocese of Boston.

—Rev. P. Corrigan, lately of Fort Lee, N. Y., has received the appointment of St. Peter's, Jersey City, the place lately so well filled by the lamented Father Kelly.

—In the Second American Provincial Chapter of the Passionist Fathers, held at the Monastery of Blessed Paul of the Cross, Birmingham, Pa., commencing on the 2d of July, and presided over by the Very Rev. Ignatius Paoli, of the Anglo-Hibernian Province, the following Superiors of the Order were chosen for the ensuing term of three years:—Very Rev. Anthony Calandri, Provincial of the American Province; Very Rev. Albinus Magno, 1st Provincial Consultor; Very Rev. Luke Baudinelli, 2d Provincial Consultor; Very Rev. Dominic Farlattini (late Provincial), Superior of the Mexican Mission; Very Rev. Gaudentius Rossi, Master of Novices; Very Rev. Thomas Stefanini, Rector of Blessed Paul's Monastery, Birmingham, Pa.; Very Rev. Guido Matassi, Rector of St. Mary's, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Very Rev. John Baptist Baudinelli, Rector of St. Michael's, West Hoboken, N. Y.

—Mr. James Shea, a rich old bachelor of St. Louis, died recently, leaving the magnificent bequest of $100,000 to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, in that city, in which institution, when poor and friendless, he had received medical care and nursing.

—A grand church is in course of completion at Hartford, Connecticut, by the Rev. Father Lynch. It is dedicated to St. John—the material is of brown stone, the style Gothic, and a heavy tower will surmount the structure. When completed, the cost will be $100,000, and it will rank among the finest churches in the country.

—The opening of the new parish church of Saints Peter and Paul, in Cork, Ireland, took place on the 29th of June. The impressive ceremony gone through in the dedication, as well as the subsequent High Mass, were witnessed by a crowded assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, including persons of the highest rank and position in and about Cork. The following members of the Hierarchy were present at the ceremonies:—Most Rev. William Delany, D. D., Lord Bishop of Cork; Most. Rev. William Keane, Lord Bishop of Cloyne; Most Rev. Michael O'Hea, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ross; Most Rev. David Moriarty, D. D., Lord Bishop of Kerry; Most Rev. John Pius Leahy, D. D., Lord Bishop of Dromore; Most Rev. D. O'Brien, D. D., Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; Most Rev. George Butler, D. D., Lord Bishop of Limerick; Most. Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop of Kilaloe. The Right Worshipful Francis Lyons, Mayor of Cork, occupied a throne placed on a raised dais at the left side of the sanctuary. He was attended by his sergeants. Precisely at 12 o'clock the ceremonial of dedication terminated, and preparations were at once made for the celebration of High Mass. The Lord Bishop of Cork was celebrant.

—On Sunday afternoon the corner-stone of a new church, to be called St. Mary Major, was laid at Jenkintown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, by Very Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., V. G. It will be Roman in its style of architecture, and have a front of 48 feet and a depth of 97 feet. It is to be under the charge of Rev. Thomas Toner, assistant pastor of St. Joachim's, Frankford.

REFORMED DUTCH.

—The First Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City has extinguished its debt of $15,000.

—Rev. John W. Schenck, pastor of the Second Dutch Church of New Brunswick, New Jersey, has accepted a call from the Third Reformed Dutch church of this city.

UNITARIAN.

Rev. T. First Smith, minister of Blackwater Street Chapel, Rochdale, has accepted the invitation of the Unitarian congregation of Charleston, South Carolina, they having refused the services of any minister from the North.

UNIVERSALIST.

Rev. A. J. Patterson, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has been invited to settle over the Universalist society in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Patterson is the brother of the Senator elect.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

—The Indiana State University, upon the recommendation of the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, our late Minister to Chili, has conferred the degree of D. D. upon Rev. David Trumbull, of Valparaiso, a descendant of old Jonathan Trumbull, of Revolutionary fame, and a cousin of Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. He is an eminent scholar, and has contributed much to advance the cause of civil and religious liberty. It was mainly through his influence and exertion that such generous aid was sent from Chili, during the late war, for American soldiers and sailors.

—Hamilton College has conferred the title of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Robert F. Burns, of St. Catharines, Canada West. It is fitting that an American college should thus signalize one who has done so much towards bringing together the Christian work of the two countries.

—Rev. D. D. Buck, of the German Conference, and pastor of the M. E. Church in Penn Yan, N. Y., received the honorary title of D. D. at the recent commencement of the Illinois Wesleyan University.

—Rev. R. M. Hatfield, pastor of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, Chicago, is doubly a "D. D.," having received the degree from both the Indiana Asbury and the Ohio Wesleyan Universities.

—At the late commencement of Roanoke College, Va., the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. A. Bigelow, of Medfield.

—Trinity College, North Carolina, has conferred the degree of D. D. upon Bishop Marvin, of the M. E. Church South.

—Rev. E. R. Beadle has received from Princeton College the degree of D. D.

MISSIONARY ITEMS.

—The annual report of the American Home Missionary Society, and the report of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church, have just been issued. The number of missionaries in the employ of the American Home Missionary Society last year was 818. The number employed by the Board of the Church was 39; the number of additions to the churches, by profession of faith, under the labors of the men employed by the Home Missionary Society, was 2183, and the number added by the labors of the Board was 2330.

—Rev. N. Thompson, of "Boulder City, in Boulder county," writes to the American Home Missionary Society that he has removed his place of worship from the kitchen, four miles below, where he had congregations numbering thirty-five, to a school-house where he gathers sixty or seventy.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—There were one thousand one hundred and twenty-three church edifices in New Jersey in 1860. These would seat 461,746 persons, and were valued at $7,762,705. They were severally divided among the different denominations as follows:—Adventists, 1; Baptist, 130; Seventh-day Baptists, 5; Christian, 10; Congregationalist, 4; Dutch Reformed, 84; Episcopal, 105; Friends, 61; German Reformed, 4; Jewish, 1; Lutheran, 17; Methodist, 404; Presbyterians, 211; United Presbyterian, 1; Roman Catholics, 61; Spiritualist, 1; Swedenborgian, 2; Union, 11; Unitarian, 11; Universalist, 3; Mormon, 2.

—The new Bible House in London is to cost twenty thousand pounds, to be raised by subscription, not from the current funds of the Society.

—Rev. John Dowling, D.D., has been elected to fill one of the vacancies in the Board of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

—Rev. Ichabod Codding, one of the most eloquent and effective of the seventy lecturers sent out by the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1865-6, and long a zealous laborer in the cause at the West, died recently at Baraboo, Wisconsin.

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue, after the first year, of over $1,500 000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

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5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

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GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

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STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 805 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES,

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DURHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * * I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 3 years' standing."

* * * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; in used into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,

No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.

It has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1 00 a bottle, or 6 for $5 00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE,

No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,

Of Berman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Sickness, Phthisic*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

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UNION COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Growth of Schenectady—The Commencement Exercises—The New President—The Alumni Meeting—Eulogy upon the Late President Nott—Exercises of the Graduating Class, Etc. Etc.

SCHENECTADY, July 27, 1866.

Schenectady used to be called a "finished" city, but I find many improvements that have been made during the last ten years. Considerable building has been done, and the business of the city has largely increased. This is due in no small degree to the increase in manufacturing industry which has taken place. One of the largest locomotive factories in the country is situated here. There are also extensive engine and boiler manufactories, agricultural implement establishments, etc. etc. The city also is something of a railroad point, the two branches of the New York Central, the one from Albany and the other from Troy, uniting here, besides a third road from here to Saratoga. Add to this the presence of the College, so long rendered illustrious by the eloquence of its late venerable President, Dr. Nott, and a most thorough and efficient system of public schools for the city, and we have sufficient elements not only to account for the present flourishing condition of Schenectady, but to give assurance of its future growth.

The Commencement exercises of Union College this year were of somewhat unusual interest, as they were the first since the death of Dr. Nott, and the first under the full Presidency of his able successor, Dr. Hickok. They were commenced by the baccalaureate of President Hickok to the graduating class on last Sunday afternoon. This I did not hear, but it is spoken of on all hands as one of the finest productions ever listened to in Schenectady. President Hickok is one of the foremost thinkers of our time. As a metaphysician he takes rank by the side of such men as Hamilton and Mill. His various works upon mental and moral science are held in the highest repute by those qualified to judge intelligently of such matters, while his "Rational Psychology" is one of the most profound and exhaustive treatises upon the whole subject of mental philosophy to be found in the language. Added to all this, he is a man of great practical wisdom and sagacity, of open and ingenuous character, an excellent instructor, and a most efficient College executive. Moreover—and what I consider of great importance in so influential a director of young men—he is fully in sympathy with the spirit of the times. He believes in free institutions, equal rights, and human progress. I am thus particular in speaking of President Hickok, because his venerable and lamented predecessor was so widely known and honored that the question of who his mantle has fallen upon is one of interest to the intelligent public generally.

The Alumni meeting was largely attended, and, as these meetings usually are, very interesting. Judge Lott, of New York, presided, and the annual address was delivered by Dr. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn. The orator chosen for next year is Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, of the class of 1845, and for alternate, the Hon. John K. Porter, of Albany. The main topic of interest at the Alumni meeting was the movement which has been some time on foot to erect an Alumni Hall—a building sufficiently large to furnish a suitable room for the Alumni meeting, and a chapel for the college, which may be used instead of the city churches for commencement exercises. The foundation of such a building was laid some time ago, but it has never progressed further than the foundation. Steps were taken to lay this matter before the Alumni in a practical shape, and it is to be hoped that the response will be as generous as the object is worthy. The Alumni of Union College are numerous enough and wealthy enough to do the handsome thing by their Alma Mater. Hitherto, however, they have done almost nothing. Other colleges have had large and repeated donations from a membership of graduates far less numerous and influential than that of "Old Union." This unpleasant singularity should not longer continue.

On Tuesday afternoon a very large audience assembled at the First Dutch Church to listen to a eulogy upon the late President Nott, by Alexander Bradford, Esq., of New York city. The production was very long, and was so miserably delivered, that it failed to give the satisfaction which its merits were really calculated to afford. It is to be printed, I suppose, and will read better than it sounded. Many were the footsteps that during the three days of Commencement wandered to the quiet spot in "Vale Cemetery," where the mortal remains of that immortal man now rest. For more than sixty years he was the honored President of this College. Two whole generations had grown up and passed away before he left the stage of action. He had graduated men, and their sons and grandsons after them. He was a minister in the flush of early manhood when Aaron Burr, in a duel, killed Alexander Hamilton. His most eloquent sermon preached upon that memorable occasion did more to break down the barbarous practice of dueling in the United States than any or all other causes combined. For more than half a century President Nott was most influential in moulding the policy and history of the State of New York, on intimate terms with all her public men, and was wont to be consulted by them on all important occasions. He is said to have been the trusty counsellor and guide of Secretary Seward in that earlier career of his, so brilliant and honorable, because so wholly devoted to the great principles of justice and human advancement. He was the father of the common school system in New York. He had a mind of great inventive powers, and was particularly influential in promoting the early use of anthracite coal, both for the ordinary purposes of fuel and in the various branches of manufacturing industry. Illustrious man! He was a fine example of the splendid possibilities which American institutions hold out to talent and genius, however humble their origin, or limited their early resources.

I have left myself no great space for speaking of the graduating class on Wednesday. I will not particularize, but will content myself by saying that the character of those exercises, as to speaking and writing, has greatly improved during the last few years. The elocution of the young men was remarkably fine, and the thought was marked by a maturity and condensation unusual on such occasions. Another thing worthy of remark was the *high tone* of all the speeches. They were full of generous sympathy and enthusiasm, abreast with the tendencies of the times, and thoroughly imbued with liberal and progressive ideas. Corrupt and counterfeit "conservatism" had no representatives among those young men just stepping upon the arena of active life. May they always remain true to their present exalted and generous ideals!

It is a custom at Union for the various classes to assemble upon each tenth anniversary of their graduation. The classes thus brought together on this occasion were those of 1856, 1846, 1836, 1826, and 1816. I do not know how well the other classes obeyed the summons, but the class of '56, to which the writer belongs, turned out in considerable strength, some thirteen or fourteen members being present. It was found that quite a number of the class had taken part in the late great war of the Rebellion. One of them, Major Weed, was killed upon the field of battle. Another, and who had come from the far West to be present with us, Lieutenant-Colonel Muenscher, had followed Sherman in his great march to the sea, and had led his regiment in the splendid assault upon Fort McAllister. Others had held various responsible positions. The reunion was a delightful one, and will make a bright spot in the memories of all who were present.

And thus this annual feast of one of the homes of learning was over, and the guests departed. The colleges of our country are among our noblest institutions. They are the centres of thought and influence. They mould the men who mould the policy and career of the nation. They stand at the springs of national life and character. Let us rejoice that their influences are so generally of a kind calculated to ennobie and bless the young men who gather within their walls.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE—REMOVAL OF OFFICERS.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—The following case, to test the right of the Board of Directors of Girard College to remove the officers of the Institution without cause, has been presented to the Supreme Court for decision:—

William Field vs. Charles E. Lex, et al. This is a bill in equity, filed by the complainant against the defendants, who constitute the Board of Directors of the Girard College, praying for an injunction to restrain them from removing complainant from the office of Steward of the College, and that it may be decreed that the Board has no power to remove an officer of the College created by an ordinance of the city, except for cause assigned, and which is made needful to execute the provisions of the will of Stephen Girard.

The allegations of the bill may be briefly stated as follows:—

In November, 1862, the complainant was chosen as Steward of the College, and has since continued to perform the duties of the office. Those duties, as prescribed by an ordinance of Councils, passed in September, 1847, creating the office of Steward, are that he shall, under the direction of the President, and in conformity with the rules of the Board of Directors, purchase the needful supplies of fuel, and plain and suitable food for the matron, teachers, and officers who are supported in the establishment, and for the pupils, and shall be responsible for the cleanliness and good order of the apartments used by the pupils, and for the care and condition of the grounds and buildings.

That on the 11th of July of this year, a resolution was passed by the Board, that "the term of office of the present Steward" should expire on the 31st of July, the object of which resolution, the bill charges, was to remove complainant, "in order to select by intrigue and favor a successor," &c. Complainant avers that no cause can be assigned against him which impeaches in the slightest his merits as an officer. Complainant further avers that the power of the Board of Directors in the removal of any of the officers of the College is confined by the express terms of the will of Mr. Girard to the same rule as governs in their selection; and as none shall be chosen except for merit, and that without favor or intrigue, so none shall be removed for demerit; and that the plain intendment of said will is that the removal of officers shall be only for cause, to be assigned, of which the incumbent shall have notice. Complainant therefore charges that the action of the defendants is in direct conflict with the will of the founder of the College and with the laws of the Commonwealth applicable thereto, and prays for the injunction and decree before stated.

THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREET RAILWAY—INJUNCTION AGAINST THEIR LAYING RAILS ON SPRING GARDEN STREET.

William E. Taber, William F. Miskey, and other citizens, residents on Spring Garden street, between Thirteenth and Broad streets, yesterday filed a bill in equity against the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street Passenger Railway Company. The bill sets out that the complainants are residents and owners of property on Spring Garden street, between Broad and Thirteenth streets; that the defendants were incorporated by an act of Assembly, approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1859.

By the said act the said company (defendant) was "authorized to lay out and construct a railway from the intersection of Carpenter and Nineteenth streets, along Nineteenth street to Columbia avenue, thence along Columbia avenue to Fifteenth street, thence along Fifteenth street to Carpenter street, thence along Carpenter street to the place of beginning, with power also to lay out and construct a railway from the intersection of Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue to Ridge avenue, and from Ridge avenue along Master street to Fifteenth street, for the purpose of making connection with any company now authorized, or that may be hereafter authorized to construct a railway on said Ridge avenue," and have no other or further power or authority in respect to tearing up or laying tracks on any other street of this city whatever. The said defendants, in violation of law, and without any valid license or authority whatever for that purpose, are tearing up the stones of the cart or carriage way of Spring Garden street, between Thirteenth and Broad streets, and constructing and laying a railroad track thereon, not only causing great damage to your orators and injury to their property, but creating a public nuisance. The bill prays:—

That the defendants, their agents, servants, and all persons acting under their authority, may be restrained from tearing up the said stones of said Spring Garden street, between Thirteenth and Broad streets, or in any way constructing a railway thereon.

Messrs. E. Spencer Miller, John O'Byrne, and Edward Olmstead appear for the plaintiffs, and M. P. Henry, Esq., for the Company. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of Councils privilege was given to the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway Company to lay the track complained of.

The preliminary injunction was granted by Judge Ludlow and will be heard by him on the 14th day of August.

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FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

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SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

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MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

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Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
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IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

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Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

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IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,

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11 N 7th SIXTH Street.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and improved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND

ART ASSOCIATION.

The Opera House, and Three Hundred Paintings, are the Premiums.

Owing to the excess of Mr. Crosby's expenditure in rearing the magnificent Opera House in Chicago, which has rendered the sale of the building necessary, the friends of Art here and in the West suggested the feasibility of his making it the ground-work of a grand Art Union. This idea was eagerly accepted by his prominent fellow-citizens, and subsequently by the leading American painters and engravers, and it is believed not only that Mr. Crosby will be repaid for his immense outlay, but that

THE ART OF AMERICA

WILL BE PERMANENTLY BENEFITED.

The Crosby Opera House Association has, therefore, been formed, which will issue to its members 210,000 tickets at $5 00 each, entitling the holder to one or more of the first-class Engravings, afterwards described, a free admission to the Galleries of the Association, as well as a

SHARE IN THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS

FROM A SERIES OF THE GRANDEST PAINTINGS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC BY ANY ART UNION.

The first premium will be

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE OF CHICAGO,

Situated on Washington street, with a frontage of 140 feet, and a depth of 150 feet. It is built of marble and four spacious stores on either side of the entrance Hall, with the offices and studios above them, produce an aggregate Rental of $70,000. Of the auditorium of the Opera House no description can here be attempted, but the actual cost and value of this splendid building,

ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,

Amounts to

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In addition to the premiums consist of—

BIERSTADT'S great Painting, "THE YO SEMITE VALLEY."

CROPSEY'S splendid Work, "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN."

SCHUSSELE'S National Painting, "IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

HART'S Charming Painting, "WOODS IN AUTUMN."

MEYER'S Celebrated Painting, "RECOGNITION."

BEARD'S Great Western Landscape, "DEER ON THE PRAIRIE."

GIGNOUX'S Magnificent Landscape, "ALPINE SCENERY."

As well as works by all the leading artists of the country.

Constituting the grandest collection of LEGITIMATELY AMERICAN WORKS OF ART Ever for exhibition or sale, at any one period BROUGHT BEFORE THE PUBLIC, And comprising THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. CROSBY,

Including the well-known favorite paintings of the "SCHOOL EXAMINATION," the "DOUBLE TREAT," and "SELECTING THE BRIDAL DRESS," with the original life-size BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Executed from life by L. W. Volk.

To enable the public to judge for themselves, this entire collection, the largest and MOST VALUABLE EVER OFFERED BY ANY ART UNION,

Will be on exhibition, a part alternately in the OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO, AND THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY.

The holders of Certificates of Membership being entitled to admission FREE OF CHARGE.

TICKETS OF MEMBERSHIP.

For $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:—

"THE LITTLE WANDERER," by THOS. READ; or,

"GATHERING APPLES," by JEROME THOMPSON.

For $10, two shares of certificates, with the superb Steel Engraving of "WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

For $15, three shares of certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on steel, "MERCY'S DREAM," by D. HUNTINGDON.

For $20, four shares of certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving (issued exclusively by the Crosby Art Association), "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. CROPSEY.

While for $50, ten shares of certificates are issued, with a CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

N. B.—Each of these artists' proofs having been retouched and signed by the artist as well as being limited in number, are both rare and desirable.

From this it may be seen that purchasers of certificates receive at once the value of their money in the Engravings, while they also secure

A SHARE IN THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

OPINION OF THE LEADING BANKERS, MERCHANTS, EDITORS, AND PROMINENT CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1, 1866.

U. H. CROSBY, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—We have been pleased to learn that you have decided to adopt the "Art Union" principle in the disposition of your Opera House.

While glad to know of your success in such an enterprise, under any circumstances, it would add greatly to our gratification to reflect that in accomplishing your own wishes, you had given additional impetus to the development of æsthetic taste amongst us, that this would be only the natural result of the distribution, as proposed, of a large number of first class paintings and engravings, we have no doubt, and we congratulate the public upon this fact, as well as upon the no less important one that they possess in your own well-established integrity satisfactory guarantee that the enterprise will be fairly and honorably conducted.

With every wish that you may succeed, we are, dear sir, Yours, very truly,

E. B. McCagg,	Clinton Brigg's,
W. F. Coolbaugh,	James H. Bowen,
S. K. Cobb,	Chauncey T. Bowen,
Hiram Wheeler,	James C. Farge,
Thomas Church,	George L. Dunlop,
J. A. Ellis,	N. K. Fairbank,
A. W. Mack,	J. C. Dore,
Amos T. Hall,	G. P. A. Healy,
Marion D. Ogden,	E. S. Wadsworth,
I. Y. Munn,	George S. Bowen,
Jerome Beecher,	W. S. Story,
Wesley Munger,	Perry H. Smith,
E. H. Hadduck,	C. M. Henderson,
E. L. Tinkham,	B. H. Magie,
Charles L. Wilson,	E. C. Sherman,
H. E. Sargent,	Philip Wadsworth,
W. E. Dougett,	L. Z. Leiter,
H. W. Hinsdale,	Francis A. Hoffman,
S. D. Kimbark,	Peter Page,
Ira Holmes,	Carl F. Junge,
E. C. L. Faxon,	A. C. Hesling,
A. G. Burcy,	Julian S. Ramsay,
Nathan Mears,	David A. Gage.

The subscription books will close on Saturday, the 22d of September, 1866, and on the 1st of October following the award of premiums will be publicly made at the Opera House, under the sole direction of a committee representing the shareholders of all sections of the country, and in a manner to insure entire satisfaction to all interested.

The premiums will be ready for delivery immediately, and the person to whom the FIRST PREMIUM is awarded will receive a CONVEYANCE IN FEE OF AN UNINCUMBERED TITLE TO THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE. Information relative to the title will be furnished on application to the real estate office of Messrs. Rees & Ayres, Chicago.

NOTICE.—In ordering certificates please name engraving desired. Send drafts, Post Office money orders or greenbacks with address of town, county, and State, carefully written, as every certificate is fully registered.

All orders for certificates and communications should be addressed to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.,

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T. B. PUGH,

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Only authorized Agent in this city.

SPECIAL CARD.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House, without the authority or consent of the proprietor. 1f

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Crosby Opera House Art Association.

Chicago has a magnificent Opera House, built of Athens marble, in the modern Italian style, with a frontage of 140 feet by 180 feet in depth. This was erected by Mr. U. H. Crosby, at a cost of $600,000, and the cost so exceeded the estimates that Mr. Crosby sacrificed his fortune in this great enterprise for Chicago. To redeem him from his embarrassments an excellent plan has been instituted of creating a National distribution of paintings and engravings upon the celebrated Art Union plan.

Each subscriber to the amount of $5 will receive a valuable engraving, selling at that price, and a share of membership entitling him to one chance in the distribution of the prizes. These prizes include the Crosby Opera House, the chief premium, valued at $600,000, and three hundred choice valuable oil paintings by leading American artists. Two hundred and ten thousand shares will be sold, and those who receive no prize will be given a fine engraving of the opera house.

It seems needless to particularize the great features of this plan. Its purpose is a most laudable one, and each subscriber, through the magnitude of the workings, receives a full equivalent for his money, besides the chances of obtaining a most valuable prize. The plan is not a mere gift humbug, but has the patronage of many leading citizens and artists of Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia. In our city Mr. T. B. Pugh, at Sixth and Chesnut streets, has the agency, and can afford all needed information on the subject.

A ROYAL ART ASSOCIATION SCHEME.

From the Chicago "Daily Times."

In our advertising columns will be found the details of a scheme probably the most princely of the kind ever projected. It involves the distribution of property worth nearly a million of dollars. It includes the disposal of Crosby's Opera House, together with its superb art gallery, and other works of art, to an extent limited only by the membership.

The price of each share will be five dollars. The first prize will be the palatial Opera House, worth over half a million of dollars. The second, Bierstadt's unrivalled painting, "The Yosemite Valley," valued at $20,000. Next to this is a $6000 painting and so on in a constantly decreasing progression. Nothing so grand was ever before conceived involving much property, and in which the public could invest their money, with the same certainty that the transaction would be conducted by honorable men. The best men in Chicago give it a cordial endorsement. This plan does not propose that a few members of the association shall receive a few gifts and the great majority none. On the contrary, every member gets a gift which is the equivalent of the money he invests, or the munificence of the leading gifts scarcely enough can be said. The Opera House is the finest building of the kind on the continent. Its cost was over $800,000 and its returns to-day, in the shape of rents are a princely income for any man. The second gift "The Yosemite Valley," is one of the most thoroughly superb works of art in the world.

We take pleasure in assuring the public that the most thorough integrity pervades every portion of the management of this art-distribution scheme. If royal in its dimensions, it is no less voluminous in the possession of probity. It is an opportunity of which no one who can afford it should hesitate to avail themselves.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

From the New York "Daily Times."

This enterprise for the relief of Mr Crosby from the difficulties to which he had rendered himself liable by building the Chicago Opera House, has at length taken a tangible form, and comes vividly before the readers of our columns as we presume it does before those of every other journal in New York. It bears with it the indorsement of the leading citizens of Chicago, and what is almost of as much importance, the indorsement of the principal artists of the three great Eastern cities. Of course, the indorsement of the principal fellow-citizens may be accepted as a guarantee of the good faith in the enterprise while that of the painters may be received as testimony that he is doing great good to art.

THE CROSBY OPERA ASSOCIATION.

From the New York "World."

We call the attention of our readers to a lengthy advertisement in another column of the "World," this morning, which gives in detail the prospectus of a new Art Association, formed by a company of prominent citizens of New York and the Western cities, for the purpose of compensating Mr. Crosby for the loss of the magnificent fortune spent by him in his generous and praiseworthy attempt to establish the opera in his native city. The chances are only $5 each, and the premium is the magnificent Opera House itself, full of the choicest gems by the greatest names in American art; the building costing in itself over $600,000. We commend the object of the association to every citizen who is capable of the luxury of rewarding the generous and magnificent spirit displayed by Mr. Crosby in his munificent liberality.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

From the New York "Leader."

By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Crosby Opera House at Chicago, worth half a million of dollars, and producing by the rental of its stores, offices, and studios a large interest upon that sum, is to be put up as a princely prize for the holder of the lucky ticket. Besides all this, other prizes, hardly less attractive, are offered in splendid oil paintings by such artists as Bierstadt, Church, Schussele, Hart, Kennett, E. Moran, and others. The price of a ticket is only five dollars and with each ticket the purchaser receives an engraving worth more than five dollars at our retail stores.

To lotteries and gift enterprises in general we are decidedly opposed; but the enterprise which Mr. Crosby has inaugurated is indorsed by the principal citizens of Chicago and by our leading artists, and there can be no question that it will be honorably and legitimately conducted. It is designed as a popular medium to beautify the homes of the people by presenting them with fine engravings, which many could not be induced to purchase without some such extraordinary incentive as the chance of winning so splendid a prize as the Chicago Opera House.

THE NEW ART ASSOCIATION.

From the New York "Despatch."

The Crosby Opera House Art Association is an Art Union upon the highest possible scale, with one premium so magnificent it really dwarfs, in the minds of the shareholders, the valuable paintings by all of our best names in art—which ought alone to constitute a sufficient inducement. This premium is the Crosby Opera House amounting in value to something over $600,000. Such a premium is enough to make one's mouth water; and the lucky holder of the special share, which he purchases for $5, will, on his good fortune being announced, be almost a millionaire. Nor will the numerous unlucky shareholders have thrown away their money, as they will, on the purchase receive a first-class engraving, worth at least the money they pay for it. Nevertheless, in advance, we tender our sincere congratulations to the one "greatly" lucky man.

A CHANCE FOR THE SPECULATIVE.

From the New York "Sunday Courier."

Any person disposed to invest $5 without any chance of not receiving the value of his money, and the agreeable prospect before him of perchance in a few months retiring to rest a poor man and awakening more than half a millionaire, may now do so by taking a share in the Crosby Opera House Art association. It may be remembered that Mr. Crosby built a splendid Opera House at Chicago, and that his very heavy expenditure reduced him to comparative ruin. Under these circumstances, a number of the principal citizens of the Prairie City determined to inaugurate a grand scheme or redeeming his losses. The first prize is the Crosby Opera House, value $600,000. The next prizes are 300 paintings. While every individual who chooses to invest in one share or more will receive at once costly engravings worth the full value of the money he has invested.

Such a liberal scheme for any Art Union has never before been presented to the public in this country or in Europe. Nor has any lottery ever afforded a grander or more costly prize. We give it our best wishes, because it will redeem a public spirited American from the loss entailed upon him by locating opera in the far West.

AN ART ASSOCIATION ON A GRAND SCALE.

From the New York "Atlas."

The Crosby Opera House Art Association is an Art Union upon the largest scale. Every one who chooses to buy a share, of the value of five dollars will receive an engraving of the full value of his money. He will then have a chance, some three months hence, of receiving for the share he has purchased one of some three or four hundred pictures of which seven alone count up in value to the munificent sum of $48,000. Next comes the Opera House, which forms the first premium—value $600,000, and of which portions of the building independent of the Opera house produce a rental of $30,000. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed by the names attached to the letter addressed to Mr. Crosby. Artistic feeling has everywhere warmly supported the project, as we doubt not the popular feeling will. Go then, buy your share, win, and retire from active life well-nigh a millionaire.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND

ART ASSOCIATION.

DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.

The Subscription Books, on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—

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These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number, for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the

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The plan of the award adopted is the following:—

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums (to wit—the Opera House, three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln), will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn, in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The premiums will be ready for delivery immediately upon the result of the award being known, and the person by whom the First Premium is drawn will receive a conveyance in fee of an Unincumbered Title to the Crosby Opera House, subject only to the existing leases, the rents to accrue to the person to whom the property shall be awarded, from the day upon which the drawing takes place. Information relative to the title and legal arrangements will be furnished on application at the real estate office of Messrs. REES & AYRES, Chicago.

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Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully con